Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1826. No. 1860.

NOTICE.

THE attendance of the PETIT JURY will not be required till Friday morning the 27th Instant, when it is particularly requested they will be at the Town Hall at ¼ before 10 o'clock on the morning of that day.

GEO. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
25th January 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction this day, Wednesday 25th Instant, at their Rooms, Sundry Articles of Plate. Plated Ware, &c. &c. and Two Horses, the Property of the late V. Hale Esq.

ALSO,

At 4 o'Clock afternoon, at Mazagon Dock, a Schooner Rigged decked Pleasure Boat, belonging to the same Estate.

The vessel to be at the risk of the Purchaser the moment she is knocked down.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 26th Instant,

AN Invoice of White Earthen Ware, cut Wine and Claret Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers of Sizes. Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, and Hookah Bottoms.

A Case of Gentlemen's Superfine Black Hats.

Hungary and Lavender Water, Milk of Roses, Windsor Soap, Essence of Peppermint, Jamaica Ginger, Spirits of Laventer, and Otta of Roses.

A Variety of Articles of Plate, and Plated Ware, Saddlery, Cooking Utensils, &c. belonging to a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 25th Jan. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

COLORED JEAN AND QUILTING

FOR WAISTCOATS

At Rs. 2-3-0 per Yard.

Meadows Street, 25th Jan. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

FINE OLD

LONDON PARTICULAR

MADEIRA

IMPORTED IN 1815,

Price Rs. 24 per Dozen.

Meadows Street, 25th January 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

On Commission,

THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT

LONDON MADE

JEWELLERY,

AMETHYST Necklace, Bracelets, Cross, Falls, and Earrings Rs. 800
Gold Seals, each 35
Ditto Keys, " 30
Do. Brooches, " ..... 30 to 40

Meadows Street, 25th Jan. 1826.

Mr. Higgs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

AT HIS STABLES

On Monday next the 30th Instant,

AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON

A LOT of 20 Strong midling sized Arab and Persian Horses, the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1826.

For Sale

AT THE OFFICE

OF

DIROM AND CO.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS by Richards. at ..... Rs. 350
Rifle Gun, Do. 250
Pistols at Rs. 175, 195 and 400 per Pair.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1826.

EDINBURGH ALE,

THE Undersigned have received by the Triumph, a few Hhds. of Fine "PALE EDINBURGH ALE," properly prepared for keeping in this Country, which they will sell at their Godowns, Hummum Street, at 100 Rupees per Hhd.

ADAM SKINNER & CO.

BOMBAY,
25th January 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS warranted undrawn in the above LOTTERY are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and CO. at Rupees 120 each.

Tickets drawn the First, and Second days drawing, and as such Prices of Sa. Rs. 100 each received in part Payment at Rs. 100.

The 3rd day's drawing is to take place on the 28th Instant.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1826.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX ..... Rs. 950
Ditto XX 850
Ditto in bottle per Doxen 20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX 22
Ditto in Pints 12
Port ditto 11
Ditto in bottles 20
Claret ditto 45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints 20
Cherry Brandy 26

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts .. Rs. 700
Ditto in bottle 20
Barsac 20
Vin de Grave 15
Serceal in Q. Casks 300
Ditto in Pints per Dozen 20

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White 60
Pink 65

Bombay, 25th January 1826.

Passage to England,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH

OF 600 TONS,

Captain THOMAS GREEN,

HAS Elegant accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will Sail for London on the 15th February, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on application to Captain GREEN, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1826.

For Freight and Passage,

TO LONDON DIRECT,

THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

William Heathorn,

COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel has very good accommodations for Passengers, and may be expected here from Calcutta in all this month. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1826.

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1826.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 37. Wednesday, 25th January, 1826. No. 1860.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 24 of 1826.—The following alterations and promotions are made in consequence of the retirement of Surgeon Dougall Christie on the 1st of June 1824.

Medical Establishment.

Adjustment of Rank.

Surgeon William Dalgairns, M. D. to take rank vice Christie retired.—Date of rank 2d June 1824.

Surgeon John Butchart to take rank vice Ogilvy, appointed Superintending Surgeon.---19th July 1824.

Surgeon James Bird, to take rank vice Gall placed on the Pension List,—26th April 1825.

Surgeon R. T. Barra to take rank vice John Warner deceased.---8th June 1825.

Promotion.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Joseph McMorris to be Surgeon vice Craw appointed Superintending Surgeon.---25th November 1825.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1826.

No. 25 of 1826.---The following Orders are confirmed.

An order by Colonel Napier, dated Head Quarters Camp near Radenpoor 5th December 1825, directing all Reports and Returns of the Field Force to be made to Lieut. Col. Scott, during that Officer's absence on sick Certificate.

An order by Lieut. Col. Scott dated Head Quarters Camp near Radenpore 6th December 1825, directing Major Henry Rogers of His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot to take charge of the 1st Brigade until further orders.

An order by the same Officer dated Head Quarters Camp near Radenpore 19th December 1825, appointing Lieutenant J. T. Griffiths of his Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot Quarter Master of Brigade to the 1st Brigade from the 14th ultimo vice Cavaye appointed Assistant Quarter Master Genearal to the field Force.

An order by Lieut. Col. Hessman, while Commandant of Artillery dated 6th ultimo, appointing Capt. James Barton, to officiate as Director of the Depot of Instruction at Matongha, until the return of Capt. Miller.

Capt. William Miller having arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, is directed to resume his duties as Director of the Depôt Instruction at Matoongha from the 9th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1826.

No. 26 of 1826.---The Official rank of Major is conferred on Captain J. W. Aitchison, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, from the 29th of December 1825.

No. 27 of 1826.---The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick Cerficate allowed to Capt. G. P. Le Messurier of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry is extended for a period of 12 months from the 26th Instant on sick Certifiicate.

The furloughs granted to Capt. W. Miller of the Regiment of Artillery, and Capt. W. D. Robertson of the 8th Regt. Native Infantry are extended until the 9th Instant.

Capt. W. D. Robertson, having returned to the Presidency, will resume his duties as Superintendant of Bazars in the Poonah Division of the Army.

No. 28 of 1826.---Surgeon Vero C. Kemball, attached to the European General Hospital at the Presidency to be Superintending Surgeon, vice Morgan promoted to the situation of third member of the Medical Board, date of appointment 11th January 1826.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Joseph Glen, is promoted to Surgeon vice Gibson deceased, date of rank 12th January, 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec.

General Department.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

20th January 1826.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to hold the periodical examination of the Junior Civil Servants that,

Mr. C. Edison, who arrived in India on 10th October 1825.

Mr. P. Bacan....30th May 1825

Mr. W. Birdwood... 23d Do. Do.

And Mr. J. N. Walker....6th June Do.

Have been found qualified to undertake the transaction of public business.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,

Act. Sec. to Govt.

Exchange.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.

Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.

Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

Wednesday, 25th January, 1826.

The government of Java, appears to be bending, under the harassing system of warfare pursued by the insurgents, which has induced submissive proposals, to purchase peace of the Javan chief, by acknowledging him Sultan of Matram.

The Dutch are said to have been successful, whenever engaged in open contest, but their enemies have too much prudence to risk a battle if it can be avoided; prefering the more certain method of partial annoyance; and with watchful perseverance, avail themselves of the natural advantages the country offers for this wary mode of proceeding, by which the Dutch troops have been worn out with fatigue and continued anxiety.

Surabaya and its vicinity, have been kept in a continued state of alarm, by a formidable force under the command of a Javan female.

Negotiations have been carried on between the natives, and Chinese inhabitants, who have been offer'd considerable advantages, to induce them to rebel against European control, with which, it is said, they are already dis- by their offers of military ser- been rejected, at the com- the rebellion.

Baron Vander Capel- bark for Eu- succeed

W tion, from regret our supp more regular, as it g luable intelligence, on a va resting subjects.

Ere this, we fully expected to hear that Bhurtpore had fallen; and as the breach was said to have been practicable on the 6th, universal anxiety must await the issue of a storm, where former experience leaves little doubt as to the resistance. A conflict has never, perhaps, occur'd between troops of more determined bravery, and stimulated by peculiar circumstances beyond the ordinary impulse of military zeal, the trial of strength will strain every nerve that can be put in action.

Personal courage in the Jauts, first established them at Bhurtpore, & their successful resistance against the English, added no trifling degree of confidence in their own strength, which is apparent in the demeanour of every individual; forming a decided anomaly to the general influence of caste, and degradation of base employments. With this pride of superiority over other Indians, they would be daring in any cause, and when engaged in that of rebellion, the idea of punishment following a defeat, must produce something bordering on desperation: while on the other hand, *most* of us have been long anxious to settle the account, on a fair stage with no favor; and as a finer body of troops never invested a fortress, we have little doubt, but a receipt in full will be obtained.

We regret to hear, that the Cholera has been lately extending its ravages to Ceylon, where many have experienced its fatal effects.

A society has lately been formed, for aiding the pearl fishery, and coral di-

ving, with machinery; the advantages of which, above manual labour, offer every prospect of success; particularly as the company has obtained an exclusive right, to the valuable coral ground, subject to the Bey of Tunis.

The pearl fishery will extend, by means of diving-bells &c. to deep waters in the Gulphs of Mexico and Persia, and on the coast of California, where the best description of pearls are found, but seldom procured by the method hitherto practised.

General Campbell appears to think, that his late engagement has so far reduced the strength of the Burman army, that a force equal to the one vanquished, cannot again be brought into the field. As this opinion must have been formed on the best information, it will be gratifying to those, whose hopes of peace have been somewhat clouded, by the general principle, that an army under a despot, with the wealth and population of a kingdom at unlimited command, bears considerable resemblance to the Hydra.

The only information which has been received respecting the eastern Campaign, since the arrival of Sir A. Campbell's despatches, is the following, from the Calcutta Govt. Gazette in which some account appears of the Grenadiers, lately embarked from Coxes Bazar in flat-bottomed boats, and concerning whom, much anxiety has been felt, in consequence of their having been exposed to considerable danger in a gale.

"*Munnipore.* Letters from Cachar dated the 16th ultimo, report that Raja Gumbheer Singh, at the head of his Levy, entered Munnipore, on the 9th December, driving before him Kuppa Sahib and the Kubbee Chief, who had ventured to offer a momentary resistance."

"*Arracan and Chittagong.* Accounts have been received from Major Craigie, commanding the 2d Grenadier Battalion, dated Mungdoo, the 16th December, reporting the safety of all the Troops embarked on the flat-bottomed Boats, excepting sixty men with Lieutenant Richardson, of whom no certain intelligence had been received. It was the intention of Major Craigie to march to the Mya Mooa, as soon as the whole Regiment had been collected at Mungdoo.

The 2d Local Horse, commanded by Lieutenant Monke, reached Rheedong Kheon, on the 1st ultimo, after having experienced many difficulties in traversing the mountain route. Owing to the rapid progress of the vegetation, the road formerly constructed by the Burmahs, and explored by Captain Fergusson, previous to the late rains, was found to be nearly obliterated. The ascents and descents are so abrubt, that loaded cattle can scarcely travel at all, and great delay arose in the movement of the Corps, from the necessity of having all the gram and bagagge of the Regiment carried by the Sawars and Camp followers, for a distance of 13 miles over the Adong, Yeodong, and Rheedong Mountains.

Calcutta Govt. Gaz. Dec. 30th.

Ramree.—The Ship *Caroline*, with the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment on board arrived at Ramree on the 10th ultimo.

"*Ramree Dec.* 11, 1825.—We arrived at Ramree last night, and to-morrow proceed to Cheduba, where the vessel is to be detained. Five Companies of the 68th Regiment, under Colonel Stuart, are gone to Sandowey. The 40th Regiment, under Colonel Murray, forwarded from this to Patak a few days ago is to be stationed there. The 67th is to be posted here, the remainder of the 68th will join Colonel Stuart on the arrival of Colonel Graham.

Prome. The details of information obtained from Burmese prisoners and others, though not very important, are well deserving of notice, containing as they do characteristic traits of the enemy, and of their military movements. We, therefore, continue to publish the substance of such reports as reach us from the seat of War in Ava.

The present accounts describe the Burmese just before the late victory obtained by the troops under Sir A. Campbell.

On the 19th of November, intelligence was received that Suddu woon, who commanded on the West bank of the Irrawuddy, intended to take possession of the village of Padownmen on the following day, and immediately 100 Europeans, and a similar number of Native Infantry were detached to defend the place. The attack of the Enemy was repulsed without loss of time, when Sadda-woon and his army precipitately retired, dealing thirty dead bodies behind them.

The following particulars, derived from Burmese Scouts, relate to the numerical strength of the Enemy's Force.

Shan Army of Advance.—From 13,000 to 15,000 men, of these 500 are Horse; General commanding, Mouay Chobwa, whose Body Guard consist of 3000 Invulnerables, these last are all armed with Musquets, Swords and Spears.

The above 15000 have one Musquet to every four men—about 4000 in all, no Shan Artillery. Total Shan Force 15,000 Regulars, as above, and 3000 Invulnerables, making a tota of 18,000 men.

Cassay Force in Advance.—2000 Horse, 6000 Foot, armed with Spears, Bows and Arrows—Total 8000 men. The Chiefs carry Musquets.

Burmese Army of Advance.—12,000 Foot, (no Horse.)—One-half of this Force Musquets, with Artillery and Jinjalls in abundance.

The General in Chief of this advanced Force, Maha Naymiow, seventy-five years of age, is living at Wattyghoun.

Army of Reserve on the River side---Estimated at about 15,000 men, and on the other Bank of the River, under Sadda-woon, 15,000, armed as above, and the whole Army under the Kee-Woonghee.

The Grand Total, 63,000 Infantry, and 2,500 Cavalry.

Memiaboo is in Maloon with 5,000 men, and Memzagee is said to have arrived at Memboo with 10,000 men.

Prince Sarrawaddy is at Patanagoh.

The King's order to carry Prome is most peremptory, and constantly repeated.

The Army is between two fires,---afraid of coming, and afraid of the King's anger if they do not.

The Kee-Woonghee has arrived below Meeawaddy.—Sada-Woon is on the opposite bank of the river. Their Advanced Army has arrived at Tananowu, near the Sand Island. This night they are to reach the Musguis Pagoda, distant 4 miles from the Stockade. This night, or to-morrow morning at day light, Prome must be attacked on all sides. There is a communication kept up with some people in Prome, who are to set the town on fire, and do what mischief they can.—From Meeawaddy to Bolay are 4000 Boats of all classes, any movement on this side is to be immediately followed up on the other side. From Wattyghoon a letter came to the Woonghee, saying they had obtained a great victory, killed 400 men, and taken 2000 Muskets. The Kee Woonghee sent 4000 men to that side; 4000 men from Saddawoon have gone down to Padown.

The Statement of the Burmese, on the 20th of November.—We were at Meeaday, when we heard that some English War Boats were coming up the River to look about. When the Burmese saw them, some Chiefs went on board them, taking refreshments, and paying a visit for the purpose of preventing their seeing too much of what was going on with the Burmese who were then erecting works. The English War Boats returned.

Yesterday, (the 19th), Moa-Ne-Boa with 6000 Men, arrived in *Zealoom* Village (Prome side of river), and has at this moment erected Breast Works, (no Stockade) there. At the same time the Kee-Woonghee came to a place called Za-tel, below *Ammo*, Prome side, with 6000 men, and previous to the arrival of these two Generals, several minor Chiefs had respectively arrived at these positions with detachments, making up the strength of them to about 10,000 men, all employed making Breast Works from Zeouer-Ben-Zeak to Boullie.

At Wittagoun, there were 9000 Sheauns, Cassays, and Burmese; 500 were Sheaun Horse—the whole under the command of Maha-Ne-Now. From this place came report to Kee-Woonghee, purporting that "the English and Burmese had fought, the English had lost more than 300 men, the English all ran away leaving their arms behind, we have them with us. We lost ourselves 15 Sheauns, 15 Cassay and 10 Burmese Sepoys, with one Chief; we think the English will come again, so beg that you will send us reinforcements."

The Kee-Woonghee despatched 4000 men in consequence, on the 18th of this month, to this position.

On the West Bank of the River, Sada-Woon, with 15,000 men, has arrived at Meeawaddy, where he now is; this army has received orders to move this day (20th) to the Village of Yea-Sa-Ra. The army on the Prome side is to advance also to Hou-Youn-Mon and Sea-Bew. When these positions are properly occupied, a message is to be sent to the English to say, if you want Peace go away, and make Peace, if not we shall meet you, and fight you. The plan of fight is, every Column of Burmese is to advance in full force, from the Padown side, Shoedown, from Old Prome, and Wittagoun. The Kee-Woonghee's army is also to advance, and Sada-Woon, from the West side of the River, surround the English and cut them off.

The Prince of Sarrawaddy reported himself sick, and was ordered up to Ava, by the King.

Men-Za-Ghee is in Memboo with 10,000 men; Memiaboo at Maloon with 5000; Kolain-men at Meeaday with 8000.

Orders have been given to the Burmese troops to cut down all ripe Paddy and carry it away from the Prome, Meeawaddy, and Padown districts.

Rice is 2 Tickals per Basket with the Burmah army.

About one-third of the Burmese have Muskets, the rest Swords and Spears, we saw altogether about 20 Guns, and 40 or 50 Jinjals—with the Troops on the Bank of the River.

On the 21st of November the following information was obtained from a Burmese, named Naloom Chio.

Yesterday, 50 men came by land from the Burman army to Na-paddhi-ton, where the

Prome Musguis Pagoda stands on a hill, on the East bank of the River, and at the same time, several men came to a mount, opposite this, on the West Bank, named Poondown where they had gongs, tom-toms, and music all last night.—and both parties made night fire signals to each other.—There were four middle sized Warboats, plying constantly from one side to the other with Chiefs, bearing Golden Chattahs.

The person who gave these particulars, said that he heard from some Burmahs, that Sadda-Woon's head man, named Bo-Ghee, had taken two men of Prome, belonging to Reoumbenziek Musgui, who were going about as Merchants, and suspecting them to be spies, he tied them together, and threw them into the river.—Bo-Ghee must have been a great tyrant.

The three "Weird Sisters" are still with the Burmese army—two of them are said to be possessed of personal, as well as magic, charms.

On the 24th of November, two Burmese, named Neaowng, and Nachanlah, inhabitants of Yezeh-Mew, stated that on the preceding morning, while employed in cutting paddy, they were each seized, by a separate party of the Enemy, consisting of about 3 or 4 Horsemen, and 60 Foot, well armed with muskets, (chiefly Burmahs and Cassays) and carried off to the Camp about one coss on the other side of Sagee. On arriving there, they were taken before the Chief, Maha Naimie, and by him questioned, as to the position then occupied by the English Army. They stated, that it occupied all the hills in the vicinity of Prome, and the several roads leading into the interior. They were then asked, if any of the English were quartered inside the Stockade, to which they replied, that there were a great many. On questioning them as to the number of Kullahs at Prome, the deponents stated it to be about 20,000, or more. Then the Chief enquired, when the Force was to move; on which point the deponents stated themselves to be quite ignorant.

They were then asked, what kind of action there was a few days before, as they had heard reports of guns; of this also they pleaded ignorance. The next question was as to the result of the action at Puddown. The deponents said, that they heard from some quarters, that the Burmahs had been defeated, from others, that they had conquered, but they did not know the real particulars. They were then told, that in the action, on the 16th instant, the Burmahs had got possession of 104 muskets, and 20 kullahs. That the information derived from the latter differed very much from that given by the deponents, and that the former had declared the Army at Prome to be very small; their own Force, with the other Detachments, under the orders of the Kee Woongee, amounted to 70,000 men. That on the West side of the River, with the Chuddawoon, were 30,000, and that with Nashown, were 3,000 more, (now at Shewadoon,) from the Sirrawaddy district. The deponents conceived there were about 20,000 men at the encampment, which they were taken to in the jungles, and that they were slightly entrenched. This party had recently arrived there, from Wattegaung, and consisted of Sheains, Burmahs, and Cassays. The people told them, that they had 10,000 Horse, they the deponents saw, only a few. They further stated, that the Enemy were in great distress, from want of Salt and Gnappee. That in fact they have nothing of the kind, and complain much of being obliged to eat their rice and meat without it. The deponents further heard, while in the Camp, that orders had been sent down to seize every straggling kullah that could be laid hold of; and also that they had very nearly seized a patrole of 10 or 12 Sepoys from one of our Camps, in the vicinity of Prome, the same day. These men further state, that 3 or 4 days previously, while employed in cutting paddy, near Yezeh Mew, they saw an European Officer pass by on horse back, accompanied by two Burmahs on foot. They were then on the road leading towards Wattegaung. The deponents state, that after being questioned, they were told to depart in peace to their respective homes, and were in no way ill treated.

The British Officer mentioned above is we understand, Lieutenant Scott, of H. M. 47th, who inconsiderately rode into the country, about the 20th of November, and had not returned when the last accounts were despatched from Head-Quarters.

Cal. Govt. Gaz. Jan. 5.

Ship Lowjee Family, January 15th 1826.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LEWIS,

Commanding the Ship Lowjee Family.

DEAR SIR,

We the undersigned Passengers on board the LOWJEE FAMILY, from Canton to Bombay, beg leave to return our best thanks for your kind conduct and attention to our comfort on the Passage, Acts of Kindness can never be too highly, valued and should never be forgotten, in proof of which, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying Gold English Repeating Watch, with our best wishes for your future health and success in life.

We remain,
Dear Sir,
Your's Faithfully,

(Signed) ARDASEER FRAMJEE,
NASSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE,
JAMOJEE NASSERWANJEE,
RUTTONJEE BYROMJEE,
PESTONJEE CAWASJEE,
HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE,
EDULJEE FURDOONJEE,
NASSERWANJEE LIMJEE,
GOLAM HOSAIN SHERIEFF,
MOOSAJEE KHANJEE.

Ship Lowjee Family, 15th January 1826.

To,

THE PASSENGERS ON BOARD,
Lowjee Family.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in acknowledging your flattering letter of this date accompanied by so kind a testimonial, of your Esteem; for the comforts you are pleased to express, you are far more indebted to your own sociability, than to any efforts of mine.

It is however a source of peculiar satisfaction to me that you are pleased—Permit me to offer my best thanks and sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your's very Faithfully,
(Signed) WM. LEWIS.

Extract from a private letter dated Bhurtpore the 24th of December.

"Yesterday morning we took possession of the village of Kuddum Kundee nearly opposite the Muttra gate, and also of another small village 700 yards North of that place. During the night we made our first parallel, connecting and outflanking both positions. We were not much fired on at Kuddum Kundee till 2 o'clock in the day, and had only three men wounded. At the other point they fired all day, but without doing any mischief. General REYNELL had a miraculous escape, a six pounder ball having passed between his legs and only touched his pantaloons. Six mortars and six 18 pounders were got into the Battery last night, and are now answering the Fort. DOORJUN SAUL will not send the women and children out, though written to twice by Lord COMBERMERE. To night we shall have thirty mortars in Battery, and as many guns. We are all in fine health and spirits. The North-East angle, and the gates on each side of it, are to be the points of attack. I am of opinion the Jauts will fight well."

Extract from another letter of the same date.

"The Batteries, though at so great a distance, have had the effect of keeping the besieged tolerably silent. It is said that dissension still prevails in the Fort. We have not had a man wounded to-day, and only three or four yesterday while reports from the town state that between 30 and 40 were wounded yesterday by our Skirmishers, when they made an attempt to sally on our first taking up our positions. A party of horse attempted to escaped last night, but were caught in a trap which had been laid for them by opening a passage through the jungle from the left of our line to a small post at Mullye. The trees which were cut down in making the road had formed an Abattis which rendered it difficult for Cavalry to pass, and our picquets immediately drove them back, on their shewing themselves.

Cal. Govt. Gaz. Jan. 5.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Advices from Bhurtpore of the 6th January state, that for the last four days the batteries have been playing on the walls with great effect. Sixteen 24 pounders in one battery, twelve in another, besides minor ones for knocking off defences, independent of four mortar batteries, each having 8 to 12 mortars or howitzers, keep up an incessant roar, and the breach is so practicable that the assault may every moment be expected to be ordered.

On the night of the 5th at 10 o'clock the enemy commenced a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, under the idea that we were going to assault. They were plied in return with showers of shells, which were well thrown, and must have done great execution; but every thing shews that the enemy are well prepared, and they are said to be provided with destructive engines of every description.

The fort is full of fighting men—not a soldier has deserted from it, and they all seem determined to die in defence of the Rajah.

The storming party is to consist of 10,000 men. General Reynell leads the attack on one of the breaches, General Nichols that on the second breach, and General Adams the escalading party.

Detachments from the various Cavalry Regiments have been directed to join it: they will be dismounted and armed with swords and pistols. Major Smith of the 11th Dragoons is to command the dismounted Dragoons, and Major Smith, of the 3d Light Cavalry, the dismounted Native Cavalry.

A Mine has been carried under the bastion which divides the two curtains that are breached: the ditch has no wa-

ter in it, and is any thing but formidable, and as our batteries are not more than 40 yards from the crest of the glacis the assailing party will at once be at the point of attack; in short it will be a tremendous business, and such a one as has not been before witness in India.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Wm. Duncan, 5th Regt. N. I.
Dr. Morgan, 3d Member Med. Board.
Capt. John Clunes, 12th Regt.
Civil Surgn. J. O. Walker.
Capt. W. Spratt, Supt. Invd. S. K.
Asst. Surgn. J. Goss.
Lieut. W. Stewart, 24th Regt. N. I.
Major Robt. Parker, 3d Regt. M. Cy.
Asst. Surgn. J. Howison, Med. Dept.
Capt. G. C. Taylor, 2d. B. E. Rt.
DEPARTURES.---Paymaster Wilday, H. M. 4th Lt. Drs.
Lieut. Ramsbottom, H. M. 4th Drs.
Capt. Jameson, 3d Cy.
Lt. R. J. Littlewood, Pioneers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Jan. 22d, Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis, Commander, from China 5th and Singapore 15th December.

23d, The H. C. Ship of War Amberst, Captain C. J. Maillard, Commr. from a Cruize.

Passengers per Lowjee Family.---E. S. Ravenshaw, Esq. Capt. J. Morris.

DEPARTURES.---20th, The H. C. Ship of War Elphinstone, Capt G. Walker, Commr. to Persian Gulph.

Do. The H. C. Ship of War Amherst, Capt. C. J. Maillard, Commr, to Sea.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lonach for London.
Triumph for Ditto.
Good Success for China.
Cornwallis for Ditto.
Le Tou Queen for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS--Dec. 30th, Ship Commodore Hayes, L. W. Moncrief, from England 5th June, Madras 20th October, and Rangoon 13th Dec.

Ditto Flora, J. Sherriff, from Penang 13th November.

31. Arab Ship Assmany, Nacoda, from Penang 24th November.

January 2d, 1826, Ship William Money, George Cheine, from Rangoon 13th December.

6th The Dutch Ship *Buitenzorg*, Captain S. Alleni, from Batavia 3d November; Singapore date not mentioned, and Malacca 5th December.

7th The H. C. C. Ship *Java*, Captain Thomas Driver, from London 26th July.

Passengers per Flora, from Penang.---Lieutenant John Sharpe, 24th Regiment; Captain G. F. Gottleib, Country Service; Captain Mane, Penang Marine; T. H. Burkinyoung, Esq.; H. Garden, Esq.; Mr. Tatoos, Armenian; Mrs. Simons and Infant; Lieutenant Kennedy and Ensign Graham, with a Detachment of the 24th Regt. N. I. in number 94, including Men, Women, and Children.

Per William Money, from Rangoon.---Mr. Thomas Campbell, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.---28. Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell, for Bushire.

29. Ship Hero of Malown, A. McCallum, for Rangoon.

31. Ships Resolution, R. McDonald, and Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, for Arracan.

Do. French Ship Nancy, C. Guozenec, for Bordeaux.

January 1st 1826, Ship King George the Fourth, P. Butler, for Persian Gulph.

Do. John Bannerman, J. Whyte, for Madras.

3d The English Ship *Malabar*, Captain W. S. Skitter, for Bombay.

6th Ship *Gilmore*, Captain R. L. Lows, for Arracan.

5th Ship *Lord Hungerford*, Capt. James Talbert for London via Madras.

Do. Ship *Windsor Castle*, Capt. W. Heathorn, for Bombay.

Do. Ship *Hydroosy*, Shaik Kauder Moyden, for Judda.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Eliza, Captain D. Sutton, for London.—Mrs. Doctor Ogilvy, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Boyd; Misses Blagrave, and Gilmore, Dr Wm. Ogilvy. David Clark, Esq. Lieut. Col. James Clark, George Wilson, Esq. Hugh Fergusson, Esq. A. C. Dunlop, Esq. Alexander Ross, Esq. and John Fulton. Esq.; Misses Ellen Ainslie, Jane Curphey, Isabella Dunlop, and Anne Watts, Masters Archibald Bathgate, and Henry Wilson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---Jan. 4th, Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain Hormer, from Rangoon 29th December.

11, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Hogg, from China 8th, Singapore 18th, Malacca 28th Dec. and Penang 1st Jan.; do. Ship Mellish, W. Cole, from Calcutta 27th Dec., Vizagapatam 4th, and Coringa 9th Jan. do. H. C. C. Ship Guilford, M. Johnson, from Calcutta 30th Dec. and Coringa 8th Januray.

DEPARTURES.---January 5th, Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. Edwin, for ditto.

Do. Ship Zenobia, Captain D. Wilson, for ditto.

7, Ship Pascoa, H. Cathre, for do.; do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, for do.; Ship Hibernia, R. Gelles, for do.; do. Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, for London; 8, Ship Norfolk, A. Greig, for Calcutta; 9, Ship Hercules, J. Heron, for Arracan; do. Ship Thetis, C. F. Davis, for do.; do. Ship Anna Robertson, H. Potter, for do.; Ship Sir Thomas Munro, E. Arthur, for Rangoon; do. Ship Carron, W. Spiers, for do.; 10, Ship Bombay, J. Parker, for Ceylon and Bombay; do. Ship David Scott, R. Thornhill, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday the 17th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Carr, Acting Archdeacon, Mr. Thomas Gardiner, to Miss Nancy King.

On Wednesday the 18th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend T. Carr, James Fawcett Esq. to Susan Isabella, the only Daughter of Captain John Pruen, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

BIRTHS.---On the 27th Dec. 1825, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Bayly, H. M. 20th Regt. at Poona, of a Son.

At the Parsonage, on Tuesday last the 17th instant the Lady of the Rev. Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, of a Daughter.

At Colabah, on the 20th instant, Mrs. W. G. Graham, of a Son.

At Poona, on the 27th Dec. the Lady of Major Hardy, H. Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Nuggur, on the night of the 25th Nov. 1825, of a fever caught at Dooliah, Lieutenant James Marjoribanks, Commanding Candeish Local Bat. 2d Son of Alexander Marjoribanks Esq. Lislithgowshire.

On the 8th Instant, at the House of Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Mary Harrower the wife of Captain George Harrower, aged 46 years.

At Surat, on the morning of the 14th Instant, the Infant Son of Major C. S. Whitehill, 10th Regiment N. I. aged three months and eight days.

In Camp near Colapore on the 12th instant in his 38th year, Andrew Gibson Esq. M. D. Surgeon 1st Grenadier Regiment; an accomplished and agreeable man, and an able and attentive physician, whose loss must be long felt by his brother officers and society, as well as by an orphan boy, who now longs in vain to welcome a beloved parent to his native shores. He was carried off in a few hours by the Spasmodic Cholera, while labouring assiduously to subdue this horrid disease, which, in an Epidemic form, was ravaging the Camp.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 31st December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Captain George White, of the Ship Sherburn, to Miss Emma Dyer Adams.

At Calcutta, on the 2d January, at the Cathedral, Mr. William Venis, to Miss Charlotte Tallowin.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 29th December, Mrs. J. D'Cruz, of a Son and Heir.

At Calcutta, on the 31st December, in London Buildings, the Lady of H. P. Russell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

Yesterday, the lady of Dr. Holland, of Lower Brook street, of a son.

On the 2d inst. at Belle Vue, near Sevenoaks, the lady of Henry Streatfeild, jun., Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Sunday the 1st January, after a painful and lingering illness of six weeks, which she bore with patience and fortitude, Miss Sarah Ann Eliza Dorrett, aged 6 years and 1 month.

At Dacca, on the morning of the 31st December, after a short illness of a billious fever, John Carter, Esq.

At Calcutta on Sunday morning the 1st of January, at the House of Richard Hunter, Esq. in Chowringhee, Hugh Maximilian Elliot, Esq. fourth Son of the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, late Governor of Fort William.

At Calcutta, on the 2d January, Mrs. Rachel Harriet Money, relict of the late Henry William Money, Esq. aged 25 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 5th Instant, by the Revd. Mr. Hallewell, Lieut. Middlecoat, Artillery, to Miss Hampton.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th January 1826, the Wife of Mr. Andrew D'Sylva, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Colapoor, in the Southern Mahratta Country, on the 29th of December, of Cholera, Lieutenant Wenasley Lewis, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, an excellent Officer, and most sincerely regretted.

At New Town, in the house of Mrs. Fitzsimons, on the night of Tuesday, the 3d of January, aged 74 years, Mrs. Jane Case, most deeply and sincerely regretted by a large circle of Friends.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday, the 3d August, at Brighton, by the Reverend Henry Schneider, M. A. the Revd. William Sherlock Carey, M. A. Vicar of Ashburton, Devon, and Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Eliza Caroline, second daughter of the late Richard Schneider, Esq. of Putney, Surrey.

On Tuesday, the 2d August, George Kinnear, Esq., of Gower-street, Bedford-square. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Barchey, of Leicester-square.

On Monday, 1st August, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich. George Heald, Esq., of Lincolu's inn, to Emma, daughter of S. Trafford Southwell, Esq. of Wroxham-hall. in the county of Norfolk

On Wednesday, the 3d August, at St. Paul's Church, Deptford, by the Revd. J. F. Walker, Henry Thornton, second son of John Thornton, Esq. of Bath, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq., formerly

of His Majesty's Victualling-Office, Deptford.

On the 3d July, at Gibraltar, John Sandeman, Esq., merchant, (of the firm of Hadwen, Sandeman, and Cowell.) to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lewis S. Tucker, Esq. Collector of His Majesty's Revenue.

On the 3d August, at Rusper, Sussex, George Appold, Esq. eldest son of Christian Appold Esq., of Wilsonstreet. Finsbury square, to Maria, the only daughter of Alexander Illman, Esq., of Rusper-house.

On Thursday, the 4th August at Cuckfield, Sussex, by the Revd. Henry Plimley. Alfred R. Cocker, Esq. of Nassth-street, Soho-square. to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Waller, Esq. of Cockfield.

On the 5th August, by her uncle, the Revd. Humphrey Cholmely, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Elizabath, the eldest daughter of Sir Montague Cholmely, Bart., of Easton-hall Lincolnshire, M. P. for Grantham, to John Jacob Buxton. Esq., M. P. for Bedwin, only son of Sir Robert Buxton, Bart., of Shadwell lodge, Norfolk.

BIRTHS.---On the 3d August, the Lady of Dr. Holland, of Lower Brook-street, of a son.

On the 2d August, at Belle Vue, near Sevenoaks, the Lady of Henry Streatfield, jun., Esq., of a son.

On Thursday, the 4th August, in Great-James-street, Bedford-row, the Lady of George Waugh, jun., Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.---On the 1st August, deeply regretted, Montague Stepney Browne, Esq., second son of Sir John Edmond Browne, Bart., of Holles-street, Dublin.

On the 1st of July, at Pisa, in the 35th year of his age, Edward Langmore, Esq., formerly of Clapton.

On the 1st August, at his residence, Great Queen-street, Peter Ludgate, Esq., aged 77, one of the Magistrates of the county of Middlesex.

On the 31 August, at his house at Melbourn, in the county of Cambridge, in the 55th year of his age, the Revd. W. Carver, many years pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in that place. His memory will be long cherished by an extended circle of friends and pupils.

CALCUTTA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

30TH DECEMBER, 1825.

The following Copies of Despatches received from Major-General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. are herewith published for general information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department &c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

The Enemy, in closing in upon our front, has been unremitting in his endeavours to intercept our communication with Rangoon.—Large bodies of Troops for this service have lately passed our Flanks on both sides of the Irrawuddy, and the state of that River, covered, as it has lately been, with large and valuable convoys of Stores and Treasure, has necessarily caused me much anxiety, and retarded my moving forward.

Shudoun-Mew and the Surrauddy Districts have been overrun by these Itinerent Bands, and I have been under the necessity of detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, with a strong Detachment, for the purpose of driving the Enemy from Shoudoun, and if possible of surprizing any parties he might have in that neighbourhood. On the night of the 24th, the Lieutenant-Colonel marched to Shoudoun, but the Enemy receiving intelligence of his approach, fled to the interior, and the Detachment returned to Quarters after clearing the left bank of the River for fifteen miles below Prome.

On the Western Bank, I deemed it of importance to retain possession of Padoun-Mew, and for that purpose stationed One Hundred Men of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, and One Hundred of the 26th Madras Native Infantry, at that place, under the Command of Captain Deane, of the Royals, and supported on the River by a Division of the Flotilla, under Lieutenant Kellet, of the Navy. This Party was repeatedly attacked by the Enemy in great force, and the meritorious conduct of both Officers and Men, as detailed in the enclosed copies of letters from Captain Deane, will, I am certain, obtain for them the approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The First Division of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, in coming up the River, was fired at from the Bank by a Party of the Enemy, and Two Men were unfortunately killed, with One Officer wounded. The Soldiers immediately landed, and drove the Enemy from his post with some loss. The particulars are detailed in a Report from the Commanding Officer, Major Gully, of which a Copy is herewith enclosed.

Two Divisions of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, with the Treasure Boats, have now arrived, and I purpose marching out to attack the Enemy to-morrow, the consequence of which will, I trust, be felt by all the dependent Corps which have so long annoyed us.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Major General.

Head-Quarters, Prome,
30th November, 1825

Pudoon, 20th November, 1825.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces
Serving in Ava.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, a brush which took place between the party under my Command, and the Enemy this morning.

In the early part of the morning the fog was so thick as to preclude our seeing any thing in our front, and on its clearing up, I discovered, by means of reconnoitering party. that the Enemy were in considerable force on the edge of the Jungle in front of my left, and shortly after I discovered them marching in three columns across my front for the attack of my right, left, and centre—their main object being evidently to gain the right of the village. I consequently detached a party to turn their left, and had, in a few minutes the satisfaction to observe that column retiring in confusion and with considerable loss. I then moved forward, with the remainder of my party, to attack their centre, which also retired in confusion after a very few rounds—during this time, their right. was engaged with a stong Picket which I had placed to dispute the passage of a Bridge on the left of the village—this they effectually did. In both the defence of my centre and left, I was much indebted to the prompt assistance afforded me by Lieut. Kelett, R. N.

The Enemy's force consisted of Two Gilt Chattahs and about 800 Men, armed with Musquets and Spears, with Two or Three Jinjals; their loss I conceive to have been about twenty-five or thirty Men killed. We have not, I am happy to say, a single man wounded. The Enemy, however, from the great extent of the village, succeeded in setting it on fire at both ends, but very little damage was done, as we extinguished it almost immediately. The Rajah and all his attendants deserted the place the moment the firing commenced; he has, however, just returned, and appears much more composed, and highly delighted with the result.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. DEANE, *Captain Commanding Detachment.*

(True Copy,)

(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

Puddown, 25th November, 1825.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, another affair which we have had with the Burmese this morning.

A little before day-break we had embarked Twenty men of the Royals and Thirty Sepoys of the 26th Madras N. I. in the light row-boats intended to co-operate with Lieutenant Colonel Godwin's on the opposite side of the River. They were just in the act of shoving off from the shore, when the Enemy, to the amount of Five or Six Thousand, made a rush at our works, howling most horribly, and at the same time setting fire to the Village, which they had entered at all points.—We had fortunately got an Eighteen pounder into the Battery late yesterday evening, which, added to Two Twelves, which we had before, did great execution.

Lieutenant Kellett, R. N. was at the moment shoving off with the Row Boats, but instantly returned to our assistance, with all his men, and kindly undertook the superintendance of the Guns. the well directed fire of which so mainly contributed to our success—The Enemy, after nearly two hours sharp-firing, retired in admirable order, carrying off great numbers of Dead and Wounded, so much so, that we have not been able to find more than ten or

twelve Dead Bodies. I am happy to add, with the exception of One Man slightly grazed in the Elbow by a Musquet Shot, we have not a man either killed or wounded: The Rajah's house was very early in flames, and is burnt to the ground; indeed, I may almost say, the Village is completely destroyed. The Guns in the Boats were also of the greatest assistance in scouring the Village with their Grape. We got possession of One Jinjall and three Musquets. The Enemy appeared to have several mounted men, but I cannot say what they were.

I duly received the Deputy Quarter Master General's instruction, to place myself under the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, but I have as yet heard nothing of him except being informed by a Serjeant's party of H. M. 41st Regiment, who came down in the Boats (and arrived during this affair, in which they took part) that he was on his was down, I thought it most prudent to report direct, not knowing how long it might be before he arrived.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. DEANE, *Captain*,
Comg. Detachment.

True Copy,)
(Signed) F. S. TIDY *Lieut. Col-D. A. G.*

Puddown, November 30th, 1825.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that the Enemy appeared in great Force this morning at day-break all along our front, and had a good deal of skirmishing with the Picquets, but we could not succeed in drawing them within Musket-shot of our works. They are all armed with muskets, and have a great many Jinjalls, and two or more Guns, with which they annoyed us very considerably, having taken up a position in the woody part of the Village, from whence they opened a Musket fire on the Boats. From this I determined to dislodge them, and sent out a strong party for that purpose; these came close upon them, and drove them out, with, I have everyreason to believe, considerable loss, They are, however, by no means discomfited, and are, I understand, determined, to entrench themselves round us, and make regular approaches, as their orders are peremptory to carry the place. In confirmation of this a number of their entrenching tools were left behind by the killed and wounded. Our casualty this morning, I am happy to say, is one Lascar severely, but not dangerously Wounded. The shot first grazed the jaw bone, entered the shoulder, and came out under the armpit. From one of the Prisoners taken this morning, whom I have by this opportunity, forwarded to Major Jackson, I learn there are absolutely Five Thousand Five Hundred Men now here, and that a further force is hourly expected down from Puttow-down, where he says the Setahwoon now is.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. DEANE, *Captain Comg. Detacht.*
(True Copy)
(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lt.-Col. A. D. G.*

On the River near Prome, Nov. 26, 1825.

To Lieut. Col. Tidy, C. B. *Depy. Adjt. Gen.*

Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Commanding the Forces, that on the morning of the 25th instant, while in progress to this station with three Companies of His Majesty's 87th Regiment under my Command, I was suddenly attacked from a steep bank, covered with Jungle, by the Burmese, near the Village of Theacombine, when after a smart skirmish, they retreated in great confusion, their loss I could not ascertain, as they carried off their Killed and Wounded.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of both Officers and Men, particularly with that of Captain Bowes, who Commanded a small party in advance, and sustained with great coolness the first and heaviest part of the Enemy's fire, after having been wounded by almost the first shot.

I beg leave to bring to the notice of Sir Archibald Campbell, the good conduct of Mr. Volunteer Hutchins, on this occasion, and, in fact, ever since he has been with the Regiment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. S. GULLY, *Maj. Comdg.*
(True Copy)
(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lt. Col. A. D. G.*

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in a Detachment under the Command of Major Gully, H M. 87th Regiment in Action with the Enemy near Theacombine, on the 25th November, 1825.

H. M. 87th Regiment.

Killed—2 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Captain.

Name of the Officer Wounded.

Captain James Bowes, slightly.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lt. Col. A. D. G.*

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.
Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

My last letters whould apprize the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that the Main Burmese Army, amounting to between Fifty and Sixty Thousand Men, had taken post in the immediate Vicinity of Prome, and I have been for the last ten days anxiously awaiting an attack upon the strong position, we had with much labour cleared and prepared for giving full effect to the movement and operations of our Columns, and every possible encouragement has been held out to induce the Enemy to meet us once, on open ground. Finding him, however, much too wary to be drawn from his strong holds in the Jungle, and suffering much annoyance and inconvenience from his Marauding Parties, and want of Forage, I, on the 30th Ultimo, took measures for making a general attack upon every accessible part of his line, extending on the East Bank of the Irrawaddy, from a Commanding Ridge of Hills upon the River, to the Village of Simbike and Sembeh, upon the left, distant from Prome eleven miles in a North-east direction.—The Enemy's Army was divided into three Corps. The left Corps commanded by Maha Nemiow, an old and experienced General, who had been sent down from Ava, to introduce a new system of conducting the War, was, Stockaded in the jungles at Simbike and Hyalay, upon the Nawine River, and this Corps amounted to Fifteen Thousand men, Burmese, Shans, and Cassayers, of which Seven Hundred were Cavalry. The centre, under the immediate orders of the Kee-Woonghee, was strongly entrenched upon the Hills of Napadee, inaccessible, except on one side by a narrow path-way, commanded by seven pieces of Artillery, and on the river side, the Navigation was commanded by several Batteries of heavy Ordnance. This Corps consisted of Thirty Thousand Men, and the space between the Left and Centre Corps, a thick and extensive forest, was merely occcupied by a line of posts. The Enemy's Right, under the orders of Suddoowoon, occupied the West bank of the Irrawaddy, strongly Stockaded, and defended by Artillery.

Leaving Four Regiments of Native Infantry in the works at Prome, on the morning of the 1st Instant, I marched upon the Simbike, with the rest of the force, to dislodge the Corps at Maha Nemiow, from its position on the Nawine River—and as previously concerted, His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, with the Flotilla, and the 26th Madras Native Infantry, acting in-cooperation on the Bank of the River, shortly after daylight, commenced a heavy Cannonade on the Enemy's centre, and continued nearly two hours to attract his chief attention to that point.

On reaching the Nawine River, at the Villiages of Ze-ouke, the Force was divided into two Columns, the Right Column under the Command of Brigadier General Cotton, continuing to advance along the Left Bank of the River, while with the other Column I crossed at the ford of Ze-ouke and advanced upon Simbike and Lombek, in a direction nearly parallel with the Brigadier General's Division.

We had to contend with every disadvantage of a difficult and enclosed country, nor did our information upon the position occupied by the Enemy enable me to make any previous fixed arrangement for intercepting the retreat of an Enemy to whom every foot path in the Jungle was familiar, whose irregular flight would, I was aware, be made by every path that promised safety at the moment. My object, however, was, that whichever column should have the good fortune to fall in with the Enemy first, should attack him vigorously in front, while the other should endeavour to occupy such positions as would enable it to cut in upon him, when driven from his defences. The route followed by Brigadier General Cotton brought him in front of the Stockaded position at Simbike, which he at once assaulted, and when his fire first opened, the column under my own directions, was about a mile and a half distant to his left and rear. I, in consequence, detached Brigadier Elrington to guard the Fort at Ze-ouke, and the main road leading to Neoun-benzick, and the position of the Kee Woonghee, while with the rest of the column I pushed on towards Sagee, in the hope of falling in with the Enemy retiring upon Wattygoon. Brigadier General Cotton and his gallant division did not allow me

time for completing this movement. In less than ten minutes every Stockade was carried, the Enemy completely routed, and I had only an opportunity of cannonading his panic-struck masses, as they rushed fast through the openings of the Jungle in my front.

The attack upon Simbike was most handsomely led by Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, with the advanced guard of the Right Column, consisting of the Light Companies of His Majesty's Royals, Forty-first, and Eighty-ninth Regiments, and the Light Companies of the 18th and 28th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, and His Majesty's 41st Regiment, under Major Chambers, stormed at another point, with the usual intrepidity of that gallant Corps. The Enemy left Three Hundred dead upon the ground, with the whole of his Commissariat and other Stores, Guns, from Four to Five Hundred Muskets, and upwards of One Hundred Cassay Horses. The body of the old Commander Maha Nemiow, 75 years of age, was also found among the dead.

The Enemy's Left Corps thus disposed of, and finding from the testimony of all the Prisoners, that Meeaday had been fixed upon as the point upon which to re-unite in the event of any disaster, I at once determined upon marching back to Ze-ouke, for the purpose of attacking the centre, under the Kee-Woonghee, on the following morning. At 6 in the evening the whole Force was again assembled at Ze-ouke where it bivouacked for the night, after a harassing march of about tweniy miles, which the Troops underwent with the greatest cheerfulness and spirit.

At day-light in the morning of the 2d, we were again in motion. It was my intention to have cut in upon the River, so as to divide the Kee-Woonghee's Force; but the impassable nature of the intervening Country prevented my reaching Pagaon, the point I had selected for breaking through his Line, and the only road that could be discovered, led to the front of the fortified Ridge of Napadee, already alluded to, which, from its inaccessibility on three sides, could only be attacked by a limited number of men in front. Early in the morning I detached Brigadier General Cotton's Division, with orders to endeavour to push round to the Right, and gain the Enemy's Flank by every path that could be discovered, but, after great exertion, the effort was abandoned as wholly impracticable. Our Artillery being placed in position, opened with great effect, while His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane moved forward and cannonaded the heights from the River. I, at the same time, directed Brigadier Errington to fall in through the Jungle to the right, where the Brigadier informs me the Enemy opposed him with great gallantry and resolution, defending every tree and breast-work with determined obstinacy. To the Brigadier's left I directed Six Companies of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, under Major Gully to advance and drive in the Enemy's posts to the Bottom of the Ridge. This service was performed with much spirit, and the Enemy was driven from all his defences in the Valley, retreating to his principal Works upon the Hills. The appearance of these Works was sufficiently formidable, and the Hills I have already mentioned could only be ascended by a narrow road, commanded by Artillery and defended by numerous Stockades and Breast-works filled with men apparently all armed with muskets. As soon as the Artillery and Rockets, under Captains Lumsdaine and Graham, directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, had made an impression upon the Enemy's Works, and silenced several of his Guns, I ordered the Troops to advance to the assault. The 1st Bengal Brigade commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sale and consisting of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments under Majors Thornhill and Frith, was directed to advance by the Breach and Storm the heights in front, and the Six Companies of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, advanced through the Jungle to the right, and drove every thing before them on that side; nothing could surpass the steadiness and resolute courage displayed in this attack. Scarcely a shot was fired in return to the Enemy's continued vollies. His Majesty's 38th Regiment, which led, first entered the Enemy's entrenchments on the heights, driving him from hill to hill, over precipices which could only be ascended by a narrow stair, until the whole of the formidable position, nearly three miles in extent, was in our possession.

During the attack, His Excellency Commodore, Sir James Brisbane afforded me the most able co-operation, and I do myself the honour to enclose His Excellency's Report of the good conduct of the Officers and Men of the Honorable Company's Service, serving on board the Flotilla, and I much regret to observe the name of Captain Dawson, of H. M.'s S. *Arachne*, who was conspicuously forward in the attack, amongst the list of killed.

Lieutenants Underwood, Commanding Engineer, and Abbott, of the Bengal Engineers, who had closely reconnoitered the Enemy's position, both volunteered to leave the columns, and were, I am sorry to say, both wounded on that service.

I have also to regret the loss of many promising young Officers and brave Soldiers; but I am happy to observe that our loss, considering the extent and strength of the Enemy's positions and great numerical superiority, has not been great, and I owe it to the Troops to say, that the impression of their own steadiness and intrepidity upon the minds of the Enemy, could alone have secured to them the brilliant successes of the 1st and 2d, with so few casualties as will be found in the returns I have the honor herewith to transmit.

The defeat of the Enemy's Army on the East bank of the Irrawuddy has been most complete. He has been driven from all his strong positions in this neighbourhood, with the loss of all his Artillery, great quantities of Ammunition and Warlike Stores; and although it is impossible, from the nature of the ground, to calculate the extent of his loss in killed and wounded, I am satisfied he has suffered most severely---and I am much mistaken if the Burmese Commander again assembles a Force within many thousands of the number lately in our front.

The Right Corps of the Enemy's Army, under Sudda Woon, appears still to occupy some high ground on the West bank of the Irrawuddy. Measures are now in progress for attacking that Division, and I have no doubt it will be dislodged from its defences to-morrow morning.

On the 6th, I purpose marching upon Meeaday by the Neoun-benzick road, with the 1st Division of the Army. Brigader General Cotton, with the 2d Division, will remain a few days longer to act in co-operation with the Flotilla, in the event of the Enemy having rallied in his defences on the River between Prome and Neoun-benzick, I have no certain information upon his next rallying point. Meeaday, on the East, and Maloune on the West bank of the River, are both fortified, and are furnished with Artillery. They are both named as the probable points of re-union, and I shall lose no time in appearing before whichever they have chosen for that purpose; but I think it important that one Division should continue to act in co-operation with the Flotilla, until it is clearly ascertained that the navigation of the River is open between this and Meeaday.

I have to solicit the attention of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to the judicious and cordial co-operation afforded me by His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, and the Boats of His Majesty's Squadron employed on this service. My thanks are due to Brigadier General Cotton for the able manner in which he led his Column, and for his judicious and decisive attack upon the Enemy's Left at Simbike. The services of Brigadier Elrington, Lieutenant Colonels Godwin and Sale, Majors Frith, Chambers, Thornhill, and Gully, who led Columns, also claim my notice. Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, Commanding Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Pollock and Captain Graham, of the Bengal Artillery, merit my fullest approbation for their exertions, and Captain Lumsdaine, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, although badly wounded, refused to quit the Battery, and continued from his chair to direct the fire of his Guns.

Brigadier General Cotton, informs me that he received every aid from the experience of Brigadiers Armstrong and Brodie, serving under his Command.

From my Deputies Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, and from my Military Secretary, Captain Snodgrass, I received every aid and assistance during these operations: and Captain Smith, of the Bengal Army, volunteered his services, and accompanied me as Aide-de-Camp on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Major General.

Head-Quarters Camp on the Heights of Napadee, 4th December, 1825.

His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—In transmitting herewith a list of the casualties which occurred in that part of the Flotilla under my orders, and of the guns, stores, and craft captured in the attack upon the Enemy's position at Pagoda Point, during the whole of yesterday, I beg to have the honor of bringing under your Excellency's notice the highly distinguished conduct of the Officers and men belonging to that branch of it which is in the service of the Honorable Company. It is extremely gratifying to observe, that on this, as on other recent occasions, they have uniformly vied with the Light Division, (composed of the Boats of the Squadron) in zeal, gallantry and exertion. Indeed, since my arrival at Head Quarters, I have derived no small satisfaction at the promptitude, good order and regularity which have-

been conspicuous in the details of the Flotilla. One common feeling animates the whole of this Force, which has produced the happiest results.

I regret to announce to you, amidst the decided advantage of the acquisition of an important post, the death of Captain Dawson of the *Arachne*. In him the service has lost a gallant and highly meritorious Officer, whose recent promotion to the rank of Commander is a proof of the opinion I entertained of his professional character.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) JAMES BRISBANE, *Commodore.*

Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Diana, *Pagoda Point, in advance of Prome, 3d December*, 1824.

General Return, of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. in Action with the Enemy on the 1st December, 1825.

2d Battalion 1st or Royal Regiment.

Killed.—1 Serjeant and 2 Rank and File.
Wounded.—1 Ensign and 5 Rank and File.

H. M. 41st Regiment.

Killed.—2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, and 11 Rank and File.
Wounded---3 Serjeants and 25 Rank and File.

H M. 89th Regiment.

Wounded---2 Rank and File.

18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Killed---2 Rank and File.

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers.

Wounded---1 Lieutenant, and 4 Rank and File.

Names of the Officers, Killed.

Lieutenants T. B. M. Sutherland and William Gossip, of H. M. 41st Regiment.

Names of the Officers Wounded.

Ensign and J. Campbell, of the 2d Battalion 1st or Royal Regiment, since dead.

Lieutenant J. Smith, of the 1st Battalion Madras Pioneers, dangerously.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lt. Col. D. A. G.*

General return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell. K. C. B. in Action with the Enemy on the 2d December, 1825.

Bengal Engineers.

Wounded---1 Lieutenant.

Madras Engineers.

Wounded---1 Lieutenant.

Bengal Horse Artillery.

Killed---1 Gun Lascar.
Wounded---11 Rank and File.

H. M. 38th Regiment.

Killed---1 Lieutenant, and 1 Rank and File.
Wounded---11 Rank and File.

H. M. 47th Regiment.

Killed—3 Rank and File.
Wounded—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, and 26th Rank and File.

H. M. 87th Regiment.

Killed—2 Rank and File.
Wounded—1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, and 21 Rank and File.
Missing---1 Rank and File.

38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Killed 1 Rank and File.
Wounded---1 Serjeant and 7 Rank and File.

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers.

Wounded --2 Rank and File.

Name of the Officer Killed.

Lieut. H. C. K. Proctor, H. M. 38th Regiment.

Names of the Officers Wounded.

Lieutenant Abbott, Bengal Engineers, slightly.
Lieutenant Underwood, Madras Engineers, severely not dangerously.
Captain and Brevet Major Backhouse, and Lieutenant J. Gordon, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, severely not dangerously.
Major W. S. Gully, of H. M. 87th Regiment, slightly.
Lieutenant J. S. Baylee, of H. M. 87th Regiment, dangerously, since dead.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lt. Col. D. A. G.*

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured from the Enemy in the Operations of the 1st and 2d December 1825, *by the Army and Flotilla.*

Napadee Camp, Dec. 4, 1825.

Iron Guns---Four 1½ pounders and 12 Jinjals, taken during the operations of the 1st December, a very considerable quantity of Gun-powder, and a great number of Muskets destroyed.

Brass Guns---One 32-pounders, One 9-ditto, and Two Swivels, ...

Iron Guns---One 9-pounder, Four 6-ditto, One 4-ditto, One 3-ditto, Two 2-ditto, and Four Swivels, ... } Taken by the Army in the operations of the 2d Dec. a very considerable quantity of Shot & Gun-powder found in the Works, also a number of Jinjals not yet collected.

Iron Cannonades---Two 12-pounders, and Two 6 ditto, ... }

Brass Guns---One 6 pounder.
Iron Guns---Three 12-pounders and One 2 ditto. } Taken by the Flotilla about a Ton of Gun-powder, 400 Muskets, and a large quantity of Round Shot, of different descriptions.

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lt. Col. Commanding the Artillery with the Forces.*

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.
Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

In my Despatch of yesterday, I mentioned my intention of attacking the Enemy's Right Wing, under Sudda Woon, posted on the West bank of the Irrawuddy.

Having concerted measures with H. E. Commodore Sir James Brisbane, I directed Brigadier-General Cotton to cross the River, in the course of last night, with the Division under his Command, and, if possible, to land above the position occupied by the Enemy.

This the Brigadier General effected, and I had the pleasure, early this morning, of seeing my orders carried into the fullest effect, as detailed in the letter herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *M. G.*

Head-Quarters, Camp, on the Heights of Napadee, Dec. 5th, 1825.

To Major-General Sir A. CAMPBELL, K. C. B.
Commanding the Forces.

SIR,

You did me the honor of placing a proportion of the Division under my command this morning, with orders to attack and dislodge the Right Wing of the Enemy's Army situated in a series of Stockades on the right bank of the river.

The details were as follows:
250 Royal Regiment.
270 His Majesty's 41st Regiment.
260 " 89th Ditto.
Light Company 28th Madras N. I.
100 Pioneers.

This operation was performed in conjunction with the Navy and Flotilla, and I am happy to add, was attended with the most complete success. The enemy retired from their Stockades on the River from the severe fire from Four Howitzers and some Rockets, ably directed by Lieutenants Paton and Seton, of the Bengal Artillery; but in taking possession of them, it was discovered they had a Stockaded work, about half a mile in the Interior, completely manned and occupied by Guns; Brigadier Armstrong, Colonel Brodie, and Colonel Godwin immediately moved upon its centre and right, and I took the Royals to the left, and the work was carried instantly, the Enemy leaving 300 dead on the field, and dispersing in every direction; I have sent in several Prisoners, and from 300 to 350 muskets were broken by my men, having been abandoned by the Enemy. I have set fire to the whole of their defences, and have only to add my warmest acknowledgements to Brigadier Armstrong, who Commanded the Advance, to Colonel Brodie, who had charge of the Light Companies, and Colonel Godwin, who Commanded the Reserve, and to every Officer and Man who was engaged.

The Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's Staff, under Captains Hitchens and Steele, and my own personal Staff, Captain Wainwright, 47th Regiment, and Lieutenant Wilson, 13th Light Infantry, I venture to bring to your notice for their zeal on this and every other occasion. The Artillery taken consisted of One Eighteen pounder Carronade, and five other from Four to Six pounders with a large quantity of Jinjalls.

The operations of this day naturally connecting me with His Majesty's Navy and the Flotilla, I hope it will not be construed into presumption my venturing to bring to your Excellency's notice the most cordial co-operation and valuable assistance I derived from His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, who directed personally the whole of the Boats who Cannonaded and cleared the advance of the Troops from their disembarking above their position to their entering the Enemy's works.

I am happy to say this service was performed with the trifling loss of One Man killed and Four wounded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. COTTON. *B. G.*

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lt.-Col. D. A. G.*

Published by Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to the Government.

SINGAPORE.

Funeral rites of the Chinese.---The funeral ceremonies of the Chinese are very numerous and costly, and the great expenditure of money on the dead, so unlike the general avaritious character of the people is rather surprising. When a Chinese in this part of the world has once settled in life, and relinquished all thoughts of future emigration, he looks forward to the disposal of his body, after death, and the ready made Coffin usually placed conspicuously at the door of his dwelling serves as a *memento mori* during the remainder of his life. If he be a rich man his tomb is also prepared and finished at a great expense. It is also customary amongst them after the manner of the ancient Greeks and Romans to institute Games or Plays on the death of a friend. This practice is general with men of quality or of property, (in most cases synonymous terms) and is done to perpetuate the memory of the deceased and render his death more remarkable. The relations and friends at the same time acquire some reputation for liberality by it, and this probably tends to perpetuate the practice. Fasting however, constitutes no part of the ceremony on these occasions, the mourners and priests are all paid for their services, and feasting is usually the order of the day. Refreshments for the mourners, therefore make up a large portion of the charges, as will be seen by the following state-

ment of the funeral charges of a Chinese who was lately interred at Malacca the correctness of which may be relied on.

Coffin of fine wood.	Drs.	60
Funeral attire	‘	120
Priests (3)	‘	60
Sacrifice Paper	‘	260
White cloth for Turbans and Sasher for the Mourners	‘	325
Tomb, Grave, &c.	‘	375
Players for three days & nights	‘	75
Pork (10 Hogs)	‘	120
Confectionary, &c.	‘	135
Spanish Dollars		1,530

This sum equal to between three and four hundred pounds Sterling was by no means considered extravagant, and such is the superstition of the people regarding the utility of these ceremonies, that when a poor man dies, it often happens that his family are reduced to beggary by the expenses of his funeral. A common labourer died in debt a short time ago at this place. His whole property amounted to about One hundred Rupees which would have beeu sufficient to pay his creditors. Of this sum forty seven rupees were expended on his funeral, and the creditors altho' very poor men instead of objecting to this apparently unnecessary expense, felt satisfied, considering it the lowest rate at which a *brother Cœlestial* could be restored to his Mother Earth.

Siam,—By the Brig *Sylph*, which arrived from Bankok in eleven days we have received accounts down to the 14th ultimo. By these we are happy to learn that the Government have adopted a more equitable and less vexatious line of policy towards strangers, and that they have even condescended to treat the English merchants residing there with kindness and consideration. They are permitted to occupy warehouses of their own, and to sell their goods to whom they think proper without interference from the Officers of Government. We trust these indulgences may continue, altho' we suspect they are but the effects of fear on the part of the Siamese. A few days before the departure of the *Sylph* a Messenger had arrived at Bankok from Menam Noi, to report the arrival at that place of three British Officers and thirty Sepoys with letters for the King, which they refused to deliver to any one but his Majesty in person. Menam Noi (*from Menam a navigable river and Noi little, signifying that here the river of Bankok becomes too small for navigation*,) is a small station situated four or five days journey above Bankok but still at a great distance from any of our posts in the kingdom of Ava. We therefore do not know what to think of this report. The news received at Court with apparent incredulity but at the same time excited some alarm and Messengers were immediately despatched to enquire what the strangers wanted, before they would be permitted to come to the Capital. The messenger from Menam Noi had come to Bankok in three days but as the rains had set in and the freshes commenced in the river the journey back could not be performed in less than ten, so that a fortnight would elapse before the return to Bankok of the Royal Messengers. The Brig Ahmoody was to leave about the 1st of the present month and will probably bring us intelligence of the result.

It was reported at Bankok that a war was about to break out with Cochin China in consequence of some disputes which had arisen between the two Courts respecting Kamboja. This country is situated between the two kingdoms, and has long ceased to be an independent state, being subject to Cochin China, and the Government of it entrusted to the Governor of Lower Cochin China who resides at Saigun. His Siamese Majesty was making great Preparations by discipliuing and equipping bodies of troops, and furnishing the different military posts thro'out the kingdom with stores and ammunition.

Capt. Burney, Envoy to the Court of Siam had not arrived at the date of the letters.

Singapore Chronicle, December 8th.

EUROPE.

Extraordinary Suicide.

[*From the Bury Gazette.*]

On Saturday morning (the 3d inst.) this town was thrown into a state of alarm and agitation, from a report that a murder and suicide had been committed in the night, at a house in the Schoolhall-lane. We found, on inquiry, that a man named John Spring, who had for some months been cohabiting with a girl of the town, one Mary Gooch, had procured poison for their mutnal destruction; that they had taken it at the same time; but that only the girl had fallen a victim, as, from having swallowed too large a portion, his stomach had ejected the draught, and he had subsequently cut his throat, but was still alive. The proper authorities having received notice of the dreadful occurrence, the body of the deceased was removed to the Bridewell, in the Market, and a Coroner's Inquest immediately summoned. At this Inquest the evidence of Spring being deemed admissible, the Jury went to his house, where he still lies, and he deposed as fallows:—

John Spring said that he knew Mary Gooch, the deceased; that he was present with her in bed when she died; that she died about seven o'clock on Friday morning; that she did not die in agony; that on the Wednesday evening the deceased and witness came to an agreement to buy some laudanum to take together, that they might both be found dead together in the same bed; that on the Thursday morning he (the witness) went to the chemist's and bought some laudanum; he thinks four ounces; he purchased it at Mr. Baldwin's; that after he bought the poison, he went with Mr. Mountain in his break to the toll gate, and then to Fornham and back; and Mountain sat him down at his gate; that he gave Mountain his stick, and said he should have no more use for it; that when he came in, Mary Gooch said. "Your heart has failed you, you have not bonght it for me; that she got up and felt the witness's pocket. The deceased said. "You have got something here." Witness replied, "Oh, that will soon do our business, if we take it." She said, "Have you any money left of what I gave you to buy it with." Witness said "Yes, there are some halfpence." The deceased said "she would purchase some oranges with them, to take after it, and would send for them;" that she sent a boy of Webb's who returned with two oranges; that the deceased peeled them; that she took two wine-glasses off the shelf, and placed her's on the box, and said, "Now let us take it;" she poured half into one glass, and half into another; one glass she kept herself, and the other she gave to witness. The deceased said, "Let us take hold of each other's hands." Witness said, "No, my dear, if we do, we shall not take it; let us turn back to back and take it." Deceased and witness turned their backs to one another, and drank the contents of the glasses; after they had drank the laudanum, the deceased said, "What shall we do with the bottle?" witness said, "he would go and throw it away;" she would in the mean time wipe up the glasses," he threw the bottle into the privy, and the deceased had wiped the glasses by the time he came back from the privy; the deceased said, "Let us go to bed:" that they both went to bed together; the deceased afterwards got out of bed and placed a chair against the door to fasten it, and drew the window-blinds; the deceased then said, "Now we shall die happy together; this was between two and three o'clock; he asked the deceased how she came by the money she had given him, the deceased said, "That is of no consequence, and does not signify," then the deceased and the witness conversed together about different things, till about eight o'clock; she said she had sent her gown to her aunt's and that the money came from her; the laudanum did not take any effect till about two, she then began to sleep; the witness was sick about four, and the deceased was awake at that time; the deceased was not sick at all, and fell into a sound sleep at six; the witness awoke her between six and seven, the deceased then said, "How large your eyes look; witness said to her, "Mary, I am afraid my laudanum will take no effect;" the deceased said, "Oh, dear, if I die without you, and you are taken before a court of justice, I shall not die easy;" witness told her she might be quite happy, for if it did not take effect, he would get up and buy some that would, as he would die with her; the deceased said, "My dear, pray give me that blue muslin handkerchief, that I may have it in my hand when I die: pray don't you take any thing; but let me die, and you will get over it; she then laid her head on the shoulder of witness, and died almost immediately; the body began to grow cold by the time he came in from the town, about half-past eight; that the deceased had been in a bad state of mind ever since he has known her; that she always appeared to wish to die, and had attempted to destroy herself before, when the witness was at a fair; the deceased had told him that she had, in his absence, attempted to hang herself on the bedstead, that the second time was a month ago, when the deceased came in from the town in an unhappy state of mind; that about 12 at night, she got up and took a linen line, pinned her cap over her head, and went out of the house taking a small chair with her, and left the door open; the witness followed her; deceased had one end of a rope about her neck; did not see her tie the rope about her neck, but confessed tying it on in the room; the deceased was about to throw the rope over the arm of an apple-tree, when he overtook her, and brought her in and took the rope from her; the deceased, all Wednesday evening, was very anxious to die, and wished witness to die with her; and on Thursday she expressed a desire that they should both die together; the witness had known the deceased ever since Michaelmas Bury Fair; the deceased had been very anxious about the payment of the half-year's rent; the witness said he would go to his friends and get it; deceased said "If you go aways, I shall be afraid that you will not come back again;" that it was not for want that they committed the act; it had been in contemplation for some time.

The Jury retired somewhat more than half an hour, and on their return delivered their verdict, that—"Mary Gooch, being of *sound mind*, took laudanum to cause her death, procured at her request by John Spring, and that she died—*Felo de se*."

About midnight the remains of the wretched woman were interred in the cross-road, at the end of Risbygate-street. Two hole had previously been dug at Stamfordbridge but a great flow of water prevented the body being interred there.

The Twelfth of July in Belfast.

DISGRACEFUL VIOLATION OF THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT BY THE ORANGEMEN.

When we read the Resolution of the Bench of Justices, who lately assembled at Ballymena; when we were informed that the Police over Ireland had received positive orders to prevent all party processions, on the day when faction usually revels and breaks out into all the virulence of political hatred and religious discord; when we perused the admirable and impressive address of Mr. Dawson, the Assistant Barrister, to the Grand Jury of the county Armagh; when we were told of the awakened vigilance of the local authorities; when we cast a glance at the late "Secret Society Act," and recollected the unequivocal tone in which all processions of a party description were denounced by the Government; when we saw a recent instance of the prompt activity and dignified impartiality of the Marquess of Wellesley, in dismissing the Yeomanry Serjeant at Fermanagh; and although, in our own neighbourhood, in the bosom of the town in which we live, we perceived every intention to hurl defiance at the laws, and bring into exhibition (we suppose for the last time), the tattered and faded remnants of Orange paraphernalia, we did cherish the hope, that but a *few* lawless desperadoes, inflamed with the political animosities of an exasperated faction, would have dared to beard the Government in the very presence of its officers,—to treat with contempt the Magistracy of the country,—and disregard the orders and admonitions of the most respectable and influential portion of the Orange Body. In the event of a transaction so daring, we anticipated that there would have been such an *immediate and efficient* exercise of both the civil and military power, as would have restored order, and made prisoners of the audacious crew, who would insolently trample on all authority, and evince their *reverence for the Constitution* by violating its laws. We have been disappointed. We have witnessed the frantic deeds of these brawlers for ascendancy, and have seen the means that were taken to oppose them in their ignorant triumph. It is our duty to record both.

From an early hour on Tuesday morning demonstrations of bad feelings, and mistaken principles, began to develope themselves. The firing of guns, wreaths of Orange flowers hung across the streets, a brilliant display of Orange lilies flags somewhat the worse for wear, and a few straglers wearing the badge of the fraternity, gave unequivocal indications of what was to follow. At length, intimation was given to Mr. Ferrar, that an Orange procession was preparing to celebrate, in Smithfield, the anniversary of the Battle of the the Boyne.

Thither he resorted, accompained by peace officers. The number we have not learned; but that they might as well have remained at home the sequel will shew. Persuasion could not induce, menace could not awe the *loyal* subjects of his Majesty assembled, to relinquish their unlawful design. The most opprobrious epithets of contumely and abuse were heaped on the Magistrate; and, we understand, some fear was entertained that personal violence would be resorted to. An Orange banner was seized, but instantly wrested from the constable by the Orange gang. It was evident the force employed was insufficient to quell the riot; & the party marched off in triumph towards Carrickfergus, amidst yells that rent the air. On their return, the effects of drunkennes operated as fuel to the flames of party animosity. In York-street a skirmish took place between the Orange and the opposite party, who were goaded to madness, and were unsparing in their taunts and revilings. A personal encounter took place, which for a time spread alarm thro' the neighbourhood. About 3 o'clock another battle was fought in High-street, which lasted for some time. Many of the inhabitants shut their shops. We observed two Police Officers endeavouring to restore quiet. We believe that, at least, one of the leaders was taken. The crowd, however, soon dispersed. Smithfield and its neighbourhood were the chief scenes of action.

At different periods during the day, various fights took place between the contending parties. Missiles of every description were thrown, and we understand several persons were injured. The house of M'Clure, which was the rendezvous of the Orangemen, was attacked by the opposite party; and the doors and windows were demolished. The assault was promptly repelled by the Orangemen, who were armed with swords for the contest, of which they made a vigorous use. Report says, several shots were fired, and that one man was dangerously wounded. The police and military were here brought into requisition, and had some effect. We are also sorry to learn, that two lads, who lately came over from England to this country, were desperately stabbed, somewhere in the neighbourhood of New Market. If rumour be correct one is dead, and the recovery of the other is doubtful. Various reports are in circulation; but we forbear publishing them until we obtain more accurate information.

That such outrages as we have enumerated would take place, the Magistrates of Belf ast had the means of knowing. We stated in our last number, on the authority of respectable men, what was in preparation. We may be permitted to ask, why were not the military ordered to perambulate the town from an early hour in the morning? Why was there not a sufficient number of the civil force in readiness, to surround the rioters and take them prisoners? In the discharge of what important duty was the Constabulary employed, that they were absent from the scene of turmoil? and, if necessary, why, were not special constables sworn in, to keep the peace?---These questions are such as the community have a right to ask, The idea of sending Mr. Ferrar, and two or three constables, to contend with a numerous band of infuriated ruffians, was ridiculous. Their exertions were unavailing—the resolution of the Magistrates was unavailing—and the Government, the Magistracy, the leaders of the Orange body, and the inhabitants, were insulted with impunity. Upon other occasions, when perhaps the necessity was less pressing, a sufficient degree of avidity was evinced by the military to meet *prospective* danger—danger for which experience has proved there was no foundation. We cannot therefore avoid regretting, and feeling surprised, that when every circumstance conspired to prove that the peace would be violated, and when it migt have been readily conjectured, the efforts of the Police would prove inoperative, means were not adopted to bring the exertions of the military into earlier operation. We are firmly persuaded that such a precaution would have prevented what has taken place. The line of conduct adopted by Mr. Dobbs, at Carrickfergus, had the desired effect. It does him credit; and had the same mode of procedure been followed in Belfast, it would have produced similar results.---*Northern Whig.*

Union-hall.—It will be recollected, that some days ago we gave an account, from this office, of a woman named Sarah Ailley having been robbed, and afterwards stripped naked, on the road between Reigate and Croydon, in the day-time, by two men, of whose persons and dress she gave a very particular description. In consequence of the extraordinary circumstances attending the robbery, which seemed to be one of the most daring kind that had occurred for a length of time in the neighbourhood of London, the Magistrates ordered her depo sition of the facts to be taken down, had bills printed and placarded about the town, and distributed all over the country, giving an account of the robbery, and a description of the offenders; and, in fact, no exertions had been spared by the police to apprehend two such daring highway robbers. The woman was directed to remain in town until the result of the chief constable's investigation into the transaction was ascertained, who, in compliance with his instructions, proceeded to Reigate, and having made every inquiry as to whether such a female had been seen in the town on the Sunday she had alleged the robbery had taken place, was informed no person of the description passed through or had been seen at any of the inns or publichouses, where it was most probable she would have given information in the event of so daring and atrocious an attack as that she had described to have been committed upon her. His next inquiries were at Croydon, where he established beyond doubt that her statement at this office must have been a complete fabrication from beginning to end, for, on calling at a house where she said she had proceeded immediately after having been robbed and given information, Hall was told that no circumstance of the kind ever happened, and that the story must have been invented by the girl for the purpose of imposing upon the magistrates and exciting the sympathy of those who heard her tale, in order to get some money. When Hall returned, after having ascertained the above particulars, he went to Ailley's temporary lodgings, in Kent-street, with a view of bringing her before the Magistrates as an impostor; but he there learned that she had started off to the country some time before, conscious that the trick which she had resorted to would in a very short time be discovered.—*The Times.*

The Duke of York's Residence.

Yesterday afternoon, the first stone of the splendid mansion intended for the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and which is to be erected on the site of the old building, was laid with great splendour, and with the usual formalities. About half-past five o'clock, the Duke of York and the Duke and Duchess of Rutland entered the garden from St. James's Park; they were received by Mr. Phillip and Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, the architects, who conducted them to the spot where the stone was to be laid, and which was on the west side of the garden, nearly opposite to the entrance of the residence of the Princess Augusta, and where a temporary platform had been raised, covered with green baize—the Duke of York leading the Duchess of Rutland to the spot. Their arrival was hailed with loud cheers by the workmen. The stone having been drawn up by the windlass, and adjusted by the plumb-rule and square, one of the architects presented the Duchess of Rutland with a silver gilt trowel, and with which the Duchess proceeded to spread the mortar under the stone. It was then lowered, and the Noble Duchess struck it with the mallet.

After this proceeding, a square white glass bottle was placed in an aperture in the stone, in which was put a sovereign, a half sovereign, a crown piece, a half-crown piece, a shilling, a sixpence, a threepenny piece, a twopenny piece, and a silver penny piece; also a copper penny, a halfpenny, and a farthing, all of his present Majesty's coinage. This bottle was afterwards cemented in with rosin. A plate was also let into the stone, with an appropriate inscription, describing for whom the edifice was erected, and naming the Royal Duke's titles, rank, &c.

On this occasion, the whole of the workmen received a liberal allowance by the direction of his Royal Highness, and on quitting the ground, it was, as on his entrance, amid the loudest applause.

In the course of last week a man lost his life on the Clyde under very melancholy circumstances. He dashed into the river without taking off his clothes, for the purpose of saving his own son, a lad about 15 years of age, who had gone in to swim. He dived and sent up the young man, who was with great difficulty restored; but he lost his own life, as he never reached the surface of the water. He has left a wife and seven children.—*Glasgow Chron.*

A young woman about 20 years of age, named Jane Anderson, at Morningside, who had been for some days in a melancholy state, occasioned by the death of a young man to whom she was betrothed, left her father's house on Saturday, and had been missing since that day. It appears she had formed the fatal resolution of putting an end to her existence, which she accomplished by drowning herself in the canal on Saturday.—*Scotsman.*

Baron Humboldt.

Some interesting correspondence has passed between Baron Humboldt and the Mexican Government. In a letter from Lucas Alaman, Secretary of State for the Mexican Republic, his Excellency states that the Baron's luminous writings relative to America had been received with general satisfaction, and that the reading of the work had not a little contributed to vivify the spirit of independence, the germs of which existed amongst many of the inhabitants, and to arouse others from the lethargy in which they were held by foreign domination. The Government, heartily concurring in the general sentiment, had directed his Excellency to express their lively hope that he would carry his intention into effect, of once more returning to Mexico, so that they might congratulate themselves on counting amongst the number of the inhabitants of the Republic, a man so illustrious and justly esteemed throughout the civilized world. The Baron, in reply, says, "Engaged in a career dedicated entirely to the cultivation of the sciences, and to the support of the eternal principles on which the progress of reason, and the amelioration of public institutions depend, nothing could flatter my self-love more than this solemn testimony, expressed in so noble and interesting a manner. I therefore beg your Excellency to present to your Government this homage of my profound respect, and of my eternal gratitude. If the works which I have published have produced any good, it should be attributed only to my love for the truth and the purity of my sentiments, and to the admiration with which I have been inspired by a country whom nature has destined to so exalted a fate. I am not without hope of beholding once again (my Sovereign permitting) the majestic Cordilleras of Anahauc; of studying once more their natural productions; and of enjoying the pleasure of witnessing the progressive happiness which must necessarily be produced in the bosom of the Republic by free institutions and the arts of peace."

In a subsequent letter, addressed to "General Guadalupe Victoria, President of the Mexican Republic," the Baron writes, at the request of an aged father and two sisters, to obtain the liberty of Col. Carlos Benesky, with whom he was not personally acquainted (although he is from the Prussian colony, and his countryman). He had learned that Benesky, who had done signal services in the last wars of his country, had been induced, by an error of political opinion, to follow the fortunes of Iturbide. The wishes of Baron Humboldt were anticipated, Col. Benesky having been sent out of the country some time before the letter was received.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Commons, Tuesday, June 7.

Frivolous Writs of Error.

Mr. Peel brought in a bill to take away the right of staying judgment and execution by bringing writs of error, except in those cases, and under those recognizances, which are provided for by the act of James I. He futher briefly explained to the house, that the object of the bill was to do away with all writs of error which were brought for mere delay, or to enhance the expenses of suits.

The bill was read a first time: to be read a second time on Friday.

Imprisonment in India.

Mr. Hume said, that he moved, two years ago, for returns of persons confined by the several Governments of India, without the form of trial, for reasons of state policy, or other pretences of the like nature. As the powers of arbitrary imprisonment was in all countries to be watched jealously, so there were reasons which made it particularly desirable that there should be strict limits put to its exercise in India. The peculiar character of the country, and the defenceless state of the people—their distance from the Supreme Government—every thing tended to create objections to the exercise of the power of imprisonment without first instituting legal proceedings. (The hon. gent. here made some allusion to a former debate, in which the right hon. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had been understood to express a wish that there should be a law passed to prevent appeals to the Supreme Government from the decisions of the Presidents in Council.) He considered that this observation of itself greatly aggravate the dangers of abuse. He did not say that Europeans had often been imprisoned arbitrarily; but there could be no doubt that many natives, of high caste, must have suffered under circumstances of hopelessness and solitude, to think upon which must be appalling to the minds of free and enlightened Englishmen. At all events, if expediency required the possession of such a power, or policy called it into use, the greatest precautions would be necessary for its general control. He concluded by moving for returns of all persons imprisoned by the Governors in Council of the several presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, without the institution of judicial proceedings, and without a verdict obtained against them; distinguishing the number in each government in each year; the time, place, and all other circumstances of their actual imprisonment; the causes which induced the governments thereto, the periods of confinement, and the age, sex, and rank of the parties.

Mr. Wynn said that the returns were incomplete for Bengal, which was the most considerable presidency, though for the others they were made up. He agreed in the principle of the hon. gentleman, that the power of arbitrary imprisonment ought to be rarely exercised, and that it should be carefully watched. But there were circumstances which made it impossible for the Government to do without in India. Individuals might, in consequence of the wars in which they were engaged occasionally with the natives, and other political circumstances of a threatening and disturbed nature, be subjected to restraint or actual imprisonment from the necessity of the case, without any reference to their guilt or innocence. The sons of Tippoo Saib were under the strict observation of Government. He could easily conceive reasons which would make it indispensably necessary to restrain their liberty, though he was not aware of an offence which could be imputed to them. He had no objection to the motion, though he did not believe that the returns would furnish any good grounds of complaint against the resident governments.

Sir C. Forbes thought that it would be more advisable for this hon. friend to move for copies of the memorials addressed to the Supreme Government, and forwarded to the local governments, by persons suffering under arbitrary confinement. He was afraid that it was too common a case for the governments there to keep back memorials from the directors, while the parties were languishing in hopeles confinement. One case he knew of. The Rajah of Angipore had fallen under the suspicion of the resident government for no other apparent reason but that he was beloved by his subjects. His aunt, more subservient to the British authorities, was put in his place. He had been in close confinement 15 years. In that period he had remitted three memorials. He (Sir C. Forbes) had seen the copy of one of them, and mentioned it to a director, who assured him that no such paper had reached this country. He very much regretted the little attention which was given to Indian affairs in Parliament. The very mention of India, it had been said by a foreigner, was enough to clear the house. He regretted the doing away of that good old custom of bringing forward in every session an Indian budget—a practice which was first discontinued when Lord Mulgrave was at the head of the Board of Control. The temptations to acts of tyranny and arbitrary power would be much fewer, and the complaints of grievances would gradually cease altogether, because Parliament would find remedies for them all. He remembered what the right hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs had said upon those appeals. No doubt, considering how many complaints there were coming from every part of the continent against the conduct of the Indian Government, the right hon. gentleman on going out would have found it very convenient to carry a law in his pocket to prevent them for the future.

Mr. Canning denied the sentiment attributed to him of wishing to stop appeals from the conduct of the local to the supreme government. So far was that representation of what he had said from being correct, that it was nothing like true. It was, in fair interpretation, actually the reverse. And now he recollected the fact upon which he had been induced to speak. Certain European bankers having made loans to the native powers, which were expressly against the law, attempted to persuade the Supreme Government to interfere with those native princes to get back the money lent. In reference to these designs, he had expressed a wish that there should be a law passed to prevent any appeals to the Supreme Government, on occassions of this kind, where the original transactions had been in contravention of the law, and against the direct prohibition of the law. Nay, more,—he would now say deliberately, and in the face of any East India loan contractor whatever, that all the opprobrium, all the scandal, all the shame and reproach which fell upon the British Government in the minds of the natives might be traced to these scandalous and unlawful loan transactions. And this was to be converted

into an express desire to deprive the natives of their right of appeal to the Government at home. Could any man deny that the effect of the slightest interference on the part of the British Government in this business feel nothing short of absolute command, and extortion of payment for those loans which were made contrary to law? Was not his purpose, therefore, to defend the natives, and not to oppress them? What part of his conduct had ever given a warrant for the supposition that he could entertain such a design? Again, he expressed his sincere wish that those loans might never be paid. If his voice could reach any of the native princes, from whom a single rupee was owing, he would raise it to caution him against the necessity of paying it, and to assure him that he was in no danger from the power of the Supreme Government. And then to make such an attack upon him during his absence! He did not know to which of the hon. gentlemen he was indebted for the compliment. They sat on different sides of the house: but so strong was their identity of feeling, if not of person, that they themselves were a little confounded by it. One hon. gentleman did not know whether he himself, or the other hon. gentleman, had the paper in his pocket. They were very like two gentlemen in the *Spectator*, who were so closely united, that they were thought to have between them only one opinion, one idea, one religion, and one hat. (Much laughter.)

Sir C. FORBES said, that he could assure the right hon. gentleman that he would never be found saying any thing in his absence which he would not say to his face. He would venture to tell the right hon. gentleman that which his friends, perhaps, would be slow in telling him —that his wit was often misapplied, and did much injury to the cause he would serve. He had said in the presence of the right honourable gentleman on a former occasion that which he now repeated, that if the right hon. gentleman had gone out to India, he would have found it very convenient for his comfort on arriving there, to have taken that law which he then proposed out in his pocket. As to the debts of the native princes, and the unlawful character of the loans, he had nothing to do with them. He had never advanced a single rupee to the native princes, and most likely never should. The right hon. gentleman might have spared his illtempered wishes, and the thundering tone and manner in which he expressed them.

Mr. TRANT spoke.

Mr. CANNING explained.

Mr. HUME said, that the assertions of the right hon. gentleman were as opposite to the real state of the question as they were unwarrantable in the manner of advancing. It was not for him to persist after a member had disowned particular expressions. But sure he was that the impression conveyed to his mind was that which he had expressed to the house, and which had called forth the observation of the hon. baronet opposite. It was acknowledged on all hands, that the complaints of the natives were such as were calculated to excite the deepest consideration of the British Government; and he must say, that the right hon. gentleman opposite did not appear to have paid sufficient attention to these complaints. The hon. gentleman concluded by repeating the terms of his motion.

The motion was then carried without opposition.

Mr. HUME had already called the attention of Parliament to the propriety of allowing that class of natives in India who were called half caste, to serve as jurymen. If the house would only allow those memorials from the half-caste natives to which he had referred to be produced, it would find that the Court of Directors and the Government of Calcutta had done every thing which was calculated to outrage and distress the feelings of the Indian people. He now begged to move "copies of any memorials or representations that had been submitted to the Government of India, by the Indo-Britons respecting their petition; together with copies of any representations or memorials to the Governors or Governments of India touching their present condition, and of any proceedings which may have been had thereon; and of all correspondence relative thereto, between the Indian Government and the Court of Directors."

Mr. WYNN begged to state, that no such complaints as those of which the hon. member spoke had been made since he had been in office. (Hear,) The complaints alluded to had been preferred, he believed, in 1817. He could certainly have no objection to the production of the papers in question.—Motion agreed to.

Mr. HUME then said, that at the time Lord Hastings was in India, his lordship, taking into consideration the sufferings of this half-caste, did make a minute in council authorizing their nomination to certain local appointments in different parts of India. Since that time, this, like a great many other good orders, had been rescinded by the subsequent government. He moved, and he should be surprised if his motion were objected to, "that there be laid before this house copies of the Marquis of Hasting's minute of council in the year 1817, respecting the appointment of Indo-Britons to certain officers in India, and of any proceedings or correspondence thereon."

Mr. WYNN could hardly think the hon. gent. would really experience the surprise he spoke of, after what he (Mr. Wynn) had already mentioned to the hon. gent. on this subject. The fact was, he could find no such minute as the hon. gent. referred to; though he had discovered a document by which it appeared that the half-caste Indians had been employed by our Government in India. If the hon. gent. could afford him any information in the matter, he should be very glad to avail himself of it: but meanwhile he must be aware that other matters were frequently mixed up with minutes of this kind, which it might be quite improper to publish in this incidental form.

Mr. HUME could not imagine what objection could lie against his motion. If there was really no such minute or copy of a minute in existence, the return to his motion would of course be *nil*, and there would be an end of the matter.

The motion was not pressed further.

DR. BRICE.

Mr. HUME next begged to call the attention of the house to the case of Dr. Bryce, who had been appointed clerk to the stationery committee of the Governor in Chief; and in respect of whom the Ecclesiastical Synod of the Presbytery to which he was attached were now discussing whether any Presbyterian clergyman could lawfully hold a plurality of offices of any sort. Mr. Buckingham, it seemed, having published some remarks on this gentleman's appointment in his paper, which was widely circulated all over India, was on that account, and that account alone, banished from India; and another individual for a similar offence had been imprisoned, whom it was understood that lord Amherst had persisted for several months in keeping in confinement. Now, the Rev. Mr. Bryce, or Dr. Bryce, was an acknowledged writer (as was understood) in the "*John Bull* in the East."— the *John Bull* of India (a laugh)—a twin brother, as the right hon. Gentleman would doubtless say, of the *John Bull* of London. The Presbytery, at least, did consider that it was not for the honour and interest of the Scottish church that this indidividual should continue a member of their body and in this office at the same time. And it seemed of great consequence that the house and the country should have the opportunity of considering as they would have the papers he now referred to —since others that he had moved for, relating to more general questions, had been refused —the conduct of Mr. Adam and Lord Amherst in their government of India, as displayed in single acts of this kind. He moved, therefore, "for a copy of the minute of the Supreme Council of Bengal, by which the Rev. Dr. Bryce, chaplain to the Scottish church at Calcutta, was appointed clerk of the stationery committee; together with a statement of the duties to be performed in that office; and copies of any correspondence that had taken place on the subject between the Court of Directors and the Government of India."

Mr. WYNN conceived the hon. gent. had failed to lay the slightest ground for the production of these papers. (Hear.) Of the fact of Dr. Bryce's appointment there could be no doubt; and it was as certainly disapproved of by His Majesty's Government in England, as soon as it was known: and that in consequence orders had been despatched out to India directing it to be revoked. Some delay had intervened in the execution of those orders, and the Government here were still awaiting further information on the subject, having completely concurred in the directions transmitted for the cancelling of the appointment.

Sir CHARLES FORBES thought it really very extraordinary that the right hon. gentleman should refuse the papers now called for. (Question, question.)

Mr. DENMAN could not imagine why the Government of India should refuse to do that which the right hon. gentleman admitted to have been proper, and which was an order prompted by the Board of Directors here. It would be the duty of the house to accede to his hon. friend's motion; and his hon. friend would desert his own duty if he failed to take the sense of the house upon so reasonable a proposition.

Dr. PHILLIMORE thought the hon. gentleman had not laid any parliamentary ground for his motion, and denied that it was only on the account he had mentioned that Mr. Buckingham had been sent out of India. That measure was resorted to in consequence of his having committed a series of aggressions on the character of the Indian Government.

Mr. TRANT we understood to support the motion. ("Question, question.")

The gallery was then cleared for a division, and the numbers were—

Ayes 26] Noes, 74] Majority against the motion, 48.

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XX.

Of the appearance of the country through which we marched on the morning of the 23d of February, I can say but little, the greater part of the journey having been performed in the dark. When day dawned, however, we perceived that we had been defiling by a new road towards the left; and at eight o'clock we found ourselves in a green field, about a musket-shot from the high road, and within three miles of the works in front of Bayonne. At the other end of the field was a picquet of the enemy, which instantly turned out, and lined the ditches, whilst we contented ourselves with forming into column; and then piling our arms, we stood still till farther instructions should arrive. In the meanwhile, I was not unemployed. By the help of my telescope I took as accurate a survey of the stupendous fortifications before me as circumstances would permit, and the following is, as nearly as I recollect, the aspect which they presented:—

The position which Marshal Soult had taken up, and which has long been justly regarded as one of the most formidable positions in the south of France, ran parallel, or nearly parallel, for about four miles, with the Adour. Its right rested upon the strong and extensive fortifications of Bayonne, its left upon the small river Joyeuse, and the formidable post of Hilletre. When I state this as being the position of Marshal Soult's army, I mean to say, that such was the line which that army occupied, previous to the renewal of hostilities on our part. Towards his right no change had, indeed, taken place; but on his left he had been driven back, first from Hilletre upon St. Martin, and then through St. Palais, as far as the village of Arriverente. From this again he was dislodged on the 17th by the 92d regiment, under the command of colonel Cameron; till finally falling back from post to post, the strength of his force became divided; the entrenched camp near St. Jean Pied de Pont was abandoned, and Soult, after defending as long as they were defensible, his strongholds, principally at Hastingues and Oyergave, retired with his extreme left within the *tete-du-pont* at Payrchourade. When I glanced my eye, therefore, along the entrenchments this morning, I was able to take in only so much of the formidable line as extended from the city to the hamlet of Villenueve, on the Gave d'Oleron; and of the last mentioned of these places I obtained a view so indistinct, that had I not previously known that it formed one key of the position, I should not have been aware of its vast importance.

It is not my design to attempt an accurate detail of the eventful operations of this and the following day. On the left of the centre, (the point where I chanced to be stationed,) comparatively little fighting took place. We made, indeed, from time to time, demonstrations of attack, drove in a few picquets, and ever and anon sent out a body of skirmishers just by way of keeping the attention of the enemy awake; but it was on the right of our line that the most important proceeding took place. Lord Wellington's plan was to cut off the army of Soult entirely from Bayonne, and to draw him, if possible, from the works which he had thrown up; and in the execution of that plan, he was as successful as he generally proved to be in all his schemes. Whilst, therefore, we were thus amusing ourselves on the heights above Bayonne, Sir Rowland Hill, with the light, the second, and a Portuguese division, passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villenueve; Sir Henry Clinton crossed, at the head of the sixth division, between Montfort and Laas; and Sir Thomas Picton, with his own favourite third division, threatened the bride of Sauviterre, and obliged the enemy to blow it up. The effect of these numerous attacks was to break the line which Soult had formed, in no less than three points, and to oblige him to draw off the main body of his army from his entrenched camp, and to establish himself on the heights above Orthes.

In the meanwhile, the first division, on the extreme left, was not inactive. It formed a part, and a prominent part, in this stupendous plan of operations. to take possession of both banks of the Adour, as well below as above, the city; and to place Bayonne in a state of blockade, at the very moment when the army which covered it should be driven from its position. To render that scheme effectual, it was necessary to push a detachment of infantry across the Adour on rafts, for the purpose of protecting the formation of a bridge, which Lord Wellington had resolved to erect. This was effected at a part three miles from the sea, where the river is full eight hundred yards wide; and so little was the movement anticipated that six hundred men, under the command of Major-General Stopford, were actually ferried over before the enemy exhibited any symptom of alarm or of consciousness that an attempt of the kind had been made.

The bridge itself was destined to be composed of small vessels, decked boats and chassee marees, placed at the distance of twenty or thirty yards from one another, and connected by strong cables and deals laid transversely across. The vessels had, indeed, been collecting in the harbour of Secoa during the last ten days; and now only waited for a favourable breeze to effect their entrance into the Adour. Nor is that an easy matter, even for a vessel of forty or fifty tons burdens. At the mouth of the Adour is a bar or bank of sand, quite impassable at low water; which, even at ordinary full tides, is so little covered, that nothing larger than a large fishing boat can float. During the season of spring tides, I believe ships of a considerable size may enter; but nothing approximating to a ship can hope to cross at any other season.

When the army broke up from winter quarters, it was not the season of spring-tide; neither could military operation be delayed till that season should arrive. It was accordingly determined by Rear-Admiral Penrose, who commanded the squadron cruising off the coasts, to force his way up the stream at all hazards, as soon as a breeze should spring up; and the command of the boats dedicated to this perilous service, was intrusted to a gallant officer from the sister isle, by name O'Reily. No man could be better cut out for such an enterprize. Brave, impetuous, perhaps somewhat rash, Captain O'Reily was not a little galled when he found his progress delayed, during the whole of the 23d, by a dead calm; but he was not therefore useless. Perceiving that nothing could be done on his own element, he came to land, and was not a little serviceable in constructing the rafts, and putting the soldiers in proper order for crossing.

It was about ten in the morning, when the posts which the enemy occupied in and near Anglette, as well as among the sand hills, on the left banks of the Adour, being carried, General Stopford's little corps began to pass the river. To facilitate this operation, or rather to hinder the enemy from observing it at all, our brigade, which had hitherto remained idle upon the brow of the identical rising ground, where, after the action of the 9th of the preceding November, we had halted, was directed to execute various manœuvres. We first deployed into line, then extended our files into skirmishing order; next threw out half a dozen companies, who rushed forward at double quicktime, and with loud shouts, as if an assault were seriously intended. Nor were our movements unnoticed. In less than five minutes, several batteries and breastworks in our immediate front, which had previously remained almost empty of defenders, were crowded with soldiers, whilst three pieces of light artillery came galloping from the right and took post in a field, across which our route had we pursued it, must have lain.

To meet the detached companies, a body of tirrallieurs advanced, and a very entertaining skirmish began. For myself, I was, during the entire day, in a place of perfect safety; out of reach even of the light cannon which were turned against us; and hence I had every opportunity of observing, with an easy mind, the progress of those about me. Immediately on our left was a division of Spanish infantry, which occupying the village of Anglette, kept up the communication between us and the guards. On our right again was a Portuguese corps; and it is curious enough that whilst the French were satisfied with watching us, and of giving proof that they were determined to oppose any attack on our part, they made several spirited assaults upon our allies. By the Portugese they were met with as much gallantry, and in as good order, as they would have been met by ourselves; towards the close of the war, indeed the Portuguese infantry were inferior to none in the world. From the Spaniards, on the contrary, they received no very determined opposition; and but for the sight of our column on one side, and of a column of guards and of the German legion on the other, they would have made there, in all probability, a breach in the line. As it was, they contented themselves with driving the troops before them, ever and anon, from the village; and then fell back, as soon as they found themselves in danger of being taken in flank, by us, and the Germans.

It was a positive relief to avert my eyes from the operations of the Spanish corps, and to turn them towards the Portuguese. The latter consisted of three battalions of caçadores, and two of heavy infantry; of which the caçadores alone could, in strict propriety, be said to be engaged. Covering the front of the others, and communicating with our skirmishers, they spread themselves in extended order over the fields, and kept up a steady, cool, and well directed-fire, upon the cloud of tirrallieurs which vainly endeavoured to drive them back upon the reserve. In looking at such a scene as this, you generally fix your eye upon one or two individuals, whose progress you watch so long, that you become at last as much interested in their safefy, as if they were personal acquaintances of your own. I recollect that one Portuguese soldier, in particular, attracted my notice that day; he seemed, if I might judge from his proceedings, to be animated with more than an ordinary degree of hatred towards the French; that is to say, he looked neither to his right nor to his left—paid no attention either to the momentary retrogression or advance of his comrades; but steadily kept his ground, or varied it only for the purpose of obtaining a better aim at opponents. He had posted himself considerably in advance of his own line, behind a large furz-bush, or rather in the middle of a furz-bower, from which I saw him deliberately pick off three Frenchmen, one after another. At length he was noticed by the enemy, and six or seven of them turned towards his place of ambuscade. Nothing daunted, the Portuguese remained perfectly steady; he crouched down indeed, to load, but the moment his rifle was charged, he leant over them and fired. One of his assailants fell; whilst the rest, pointing

their pieces to the spot from whence the smoke issued, gave him a volley; but it was harmless; he had darted to the other side of the bush, and every shot missed him. He knelt down and loaded again; the enemy were now within twenty yards of him; he fired, grasping his left arm in his right hand. The rest of his adversaries as if panic-struck, retreated, and there he staid, till the close of the affair; after which, he returned to his ranks, apparently unhurt. That man killed and wounded not fewer than eight French soldiers during the day.

It was now drawing towards evening, when our attention was powerfully, and somewhat painfully attracted to the little corps which had crossed the Adour upon rafts, and now occupied a position among the sand hills on the opposite bank. Hitherto, they had been either unnoticed, or disregarded by the enemy. The only serious fighting indeed which had as yet taken place, on the extreme left of our line, was a sort of struggle, between a French frigate, assisted by two gun boats, and a British battery of eighteen pounders, well supplied with red hot shot. The result of that struggle was, as may be anticipated, the complete destruction of the gun boats, and the compulsory retreat of the ship; but to the passing of our infantry, no regard seemed to have been paid ---at least no endeavour was made to cut them off or to hinder them from strengthening their post. At length however, the French general appeared to have discovered his error. A column of five thousand infantry, with several pieces of cannon, was accordingly formed, and marched in firm array, to the attack of only six hundred soldiers of the British guards, supported by a small detachment of rockets.

The ground which Gen. Stopford held, was happily for him, extremely favourable. It was full of inequalities each of which formed, as it were, a natural parapet, behind which troops could shelter themselves. Perceiving the approach of his assailants, the general formed his people to the best advantage in rear of one of the sand hills; and causing them to lie down, so as to be completely concealed he waited patiently till the head of the attacking column had arrived within twenty yards of him. Then the word was given to start up; and the rocket men throwing in their diabolical engines with extraordinary precision, at the very instant when the infantry fired a well directed volley, the confusion created in the ranks of the enemy beggars all description. I saw and conversed with a French Serjeant who was taken in this affair. He assured me that he had been personally engaged in twenty battles, and that he had never really known the sensation of fear till to-day. A rocket, it appeared had passed through his knapsack without hurting him; but such was the violence with which it flew, that he fell upon his face, and the horrible hissing sound produced by it was one he declared which he could never forget. Nor is it the least appalling part of a rocket's progress, that you see it coming, and yet know not how to avoid it. It skips and starts about from place to place in so strange a manner, that the chances are when you are running to the right or left to get out of the way, you run directly against it; and hence the absolute rout, which a fire of ten or twelve rockets can create, provided they take effect. But it is a very uncertain weapon. It may, indeed, spread havock among the enemy, but it may also turn back upon the people who use it, causing, like the elephant of other days, the defeat of those whom it was designed to protect. On the present occasion, however, it proved materially serviceable, as every man can testify, who witnessed the result of the fire.

Having thus briefly detailed the issue of the engagement, it may appear almost superfluous to state, how we were affected by the expectation of its occurrence. We knew well that a mere handful of our fellow soldiers were unavoidably thrown into such a position, that, let their case be what it might, no succour could be afforded them. We saw by the dense and lengthened mass which was moving down, and by the guns and horses which accompanied it, that this little corps was about to sustain an assault from a force capable of overwhelming it by absolute bodily weight; and feeling that we could render no other aid, than that which empty wishes supply, we cast no imputation upon the bravery of our comrades, when we trembled for their safety. All eyes were directed to the sand-hills; scarce a word was spoken by the spectators, and the greater number absolutely held their breath, till the shock was given.

The battery of eighteen-pounders, of which I have already spoken, failed not to salute the enemy's column as it passed. The range was a long one; but our gunners were skilful, and it was consolatory to see, from the occasional checks and disorders in various parts of the advancing corps, that its salute was more than honorary. But what had become of our own people?---they had all disappeared; and it seemed as if the French troops, might march without molestation to the margin of the sea. The problem was speedily solved; and the very first discharge given as I have described above, decided the business. It was followed, as such a fire is generally followed in the British service, by a charge with the bayonet, and we who, but a moment before, had been breathless with apprehension, now shouted in triumph, as we beheld the mass, of late so formidable, scattered and put to flight by a single battalion.

Darkness was by this time setting in so rapidly, that objects could no longer be discerned at any distance, and hence, farther military operations were put a stop to on both sides. The French by way, I presume, of wishing good night to their invaders, made one more spirited attack upon the Spanish and Portuguese posts, which they supported by a demonstration in our front, and by a discharge of cannon upon our skirmishers. Being as usual successful on one part, and defeated on the other, they called in their stragglers, and fell back within their lines, leaving us to push forward our picquets, and to keep quiet possession of all the ground that we had gained. For our parts, having been informed, about an hour ago, that we should be required to march to the left, as soon as the night could screen the movement, we stood, or rather lay down, inactively, on the brow of the hill, where we had spent the day; till a division of Spaniards coming up,—the same division which had so feebly defended the village of Anglette during the morning,—we resigned to them the care of a post abundantly defensible, and took the direction of the sand hills, and the Adour.

Whether it was the intention of Sir John to carry us farther towards his left this night, I cannot tell; but on arriving in rear of Anglette, we were by no means displeased at being told that we were destined to remain there until the marrow The roads were all choked up with tumbrils, ammunition waggons, baggage, and troops, filing to different points, apparently in not the best of order. Around the village, in particular, a vast bivouack, chiefly of Spanish infantry and muleteers, had been formed insomuch that it was not without some difficulty that we made our way into the street. Then the sounds which saluted us as we passed—the Babel-like confounding of all languages—the laugh, the cry, the oath, and here and there the low moan or wild shriek of the wounded,—formed altogether a species of concert which certainly gave no evidence of strict discipline or accurate arrangment. It was however, altogether a wild and striking scence; and a sort of wavering and dull light which the fires of the bivouack shed over it added not a little to its sublimity.

At length we reached the houses which were set apart for our accommodation, and truly they were far from being over commodious. About three hundred men were ushered into a cottage of two apartments, or, as they say, in the north, of "a but and a ben;" and here, upon the earthern floor, we were fain to cast ourselves down, in order to obtain in sleep an scape from the cravings of hunger, which for several hours past had been somewhat urgent. We had eaten nothing since three o'clock in the morning, nor had any supply of provisions arrived. The poor cottage was, as may be imagined, wholly unfurnished with viands; indeed we were as much surprised as pleased when the peasant to whom it belonged, and who had remained to keep possession, produced us a bottle of very bad brandy, called in the language of the country *aquadent*. This we divided among us as far as it would go; and having wished in vain for the arrival of the quarter-master and Commissary, we wrapped our cloaks about us and lay down. Sleep soon came to our relief.

(To be Continued.)

INTRODUTION TO THE TALE OF THE HERMITAGE OF CANDU.

(From Schlegel's Indische Bibliothek.)

THE Greek Muses welcome their sisters from the Ganges; they break off the learned harmony of their own lyre, in order, perhaps, to lend a favourable ear to the fugitive notes of the Indian lute.

Permitting a conjecture of the relation subsisting between the Muses of Helicon and those of Mount Meru, and *calling them* by the name of *Sisters*, I fancy I already hear a thousand voices rising in indignation against such an opinion, and stoutly maintaning the impossibility of such a union. For a long time, I confess I have myself entertained this prejudice; but after the most minute examination, after constant application to this subject, I find myself obliged, notwithstanding the vast distance which separates these nations, to acknowledge the near relationship of their poesy, and that it is nursed in the same cradle; it frequently speaks nearly the same language, uses similar expressions and figures, and seems to be inspired by the same genius. Indeed, no one who has made any progress in the Sanscrit, can avoid perceiving the striking resemblance which this rich language bears to the Greek and Latin. These resemblances appear not only in single words, but also in the innermost structure of the languages themselves; they cannot possibly be the effect of chance, and necessarily lead to the supposition of a common origin of the two nations, or to an ancient and long-continued intercourse, which must have subsisted between them. History, indeed, has not as yet furnished us with sufficient indications to solve this problem; but it cannot be denied, that many other facts veil the twilight of the fabulous and heroic ages, though, hitherto, historical inquiry has not yet succeeded in casting its full light upon them.

The study of the Sanscrit, considered by itself, annihilates almost all etymological systems which have hitherto been erected. This study is absolutely necessary, in order to guide our researches with some degree of certainty in a labyrinth, where we but too frequently meet with chimeras. Let us then pass over to the study of the doctrine of the Indian faith, to their rites of worship, and to their sacred traditions, and still more remarkable comparisons will immediately present themselves to our imagination.

If we enter into the sense of their metaphysical writings, we may fancy we are reading the sublime contemplations of a Plato. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul is not developed with greater acuteness and profundity by this sage and other Grecian philosophers,

than it is by the Brahmans in their *Upanishads* and secret sentences of the Vedas, where their subjects are, for the most part, treated in the Socratic manner, and in the form of discourses between a teacher and his disciple.

The doctrine of the unity of God, which is evidently acknowledged by the real sages of paganism, is likewise asserted by the Indian philosophers, who adore the Supreme Being under the name of Brahm. The accusation of Polytheism, with which they have been charged, is to all appearance only founded upon this; viz, that they have personified the attributes of the Deity, under the figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, in order to represent in a perceptible manner the power of creating, of preserving, and of destroying.

The system of Pythagoras, of which only some fragments have come to us, is presented to us in all its perfections in the writings of the Indian philosophers.

The coincidence, which we recognise on every side, even to the most minute and particular features, is so great, that it appears very probable, that the Grecian sage has drawn his doctrine of the metempsychosis from the ancient writings of the Indians; and this fact alone is, in our opinion, sufficient, at least, to make the reality of his journey to India probable.

We may also ask, with regard to Pyrrho, another philosopher, of whom it has been asserted, that he travelled in India in the suite of Alexander the Great, whether it is not pretty certain that he drew out of his intercourse with the Brahmans, the germ of his celebrated system, which affords the most striking resemblance to another which was most widely extended in india, and in which it was taught, that every thing except the Deity was delusion. It must further be particularly observed, that this sceptic showed throughout the whole of his conduct that perfect indifference and abstinence which marks the outward life of the Indians. Filled up with the idea of the transitoriness and emptiness of all earthly things, he was always pronouncing that sentence of Homer, in which this great poet compares the human race to decayed leaves, which are only sport for the winds; just as the Gymnosophists [1] pleased themselves with the comparison of the shortness of the human life to a dewdrop, which glitters on the trembling leaf of the lotos, and disappears in a moment.

1 Gymnosophists, a certain sect of philosophers in India, who, according to some, placed their *summum bonum* in pleasure, and their *summum malum* in pain. They lived naked, as their name implies, and for thirty-seven years they exposed themselves in the open air, to the heat of the sun, the inclemency of the seasons, and the coldness of the night. They were often seen in the fields fixing their eyes full upon the disc of the sun, from the time of its rising till the hour of its setting. Sometimes they stood whole days upon one foot in burning sand without moving, or showing any concern for what surrounded them. Alexander was astonished at the sight of a sect of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and who inured themselves to suffer the greatest tortures without uttering a groan, or expressing any marks of fear. The conqueror condescended to visit them, and his astonishment was increased, when he saw one of them ascend a burning pile with firmness and unconcern, to avoid the infirmities of old age, and stand upright on one leg and unmoved, whilst the flames surrounded him on every side. The Brachmans were a branch of the sect of the Gymnosophists, See *Lempriere's Class. Dict.*

It would be very easy to continue such resemblances, if we were to go through the different branches of human science and art; viz., astronomy, mathematics, music, poetry, as well the epic and dramatic as the lyric, legislation & morals. It might be proved, that in all these branches, the Indians have but little to envy the Greeks. But this labour would require too much time: I prefer, therefore to cast a a glance at some pieces of the Indian mythology, of which the unity with the Grecian fables will be immediately evident.

When Valmiki, the inventor of poesy among this people, leads us in our imagination to the high top of Mount Meru, we fancy that we are drawn by Homer to the height of Olympus, and summoned to attend a council of the gods, whom he, with such charming colours, represents to us as being nourished by the celestial ambrosia, just as the Indian gods take the amrita, or liquor of immortality.

If we here behold Jove armed with his lightning, this formidable meteor, in like manner, flashes from the right hand of Indras. The immense blue vesture, studded with eyes, which covers him,—the rainbow upon which he leans, cause us immediately to recognize in him the personified firmament.

Venus, the mother of the Graces, also finds her rival in Lakshuri, the goddess of beauty, who, which is the most surprising, is said to have sprung from the foam of the sea.

Apollo likewise presents us with a great many resemblances to Krishna; and it might perhaps not be impossible to find many also between the Muses and yonder shepherdesses, who incessantly accompany their favourite god, who is the most beautiful of all the immortals.

And with regard to the Grecian Bacchus, it would be difficult not to acknowledge his uniformity with that of India, born upon Mount Meru. This last mentioned circumstance caused the Grecian mythologists to feign the fable of his birth out of the loins of Jupiter, hinting at the consonance of the words Meru and μερὸς, as it is generally known.

Kama, likewise, the brother of the Grecian god of love, is just as playful and wanton, just as graceful as the latter; under what charming allegories is he represented to us by the Indian poets! He is a lovely child, having for his inseparable companions the spring and the zephyr; his arms are a bow, formed out of the sugar-cane, and a quiver in which are five arrows, (according to the number of the five senses,) which are sharp and dipped in the juice of burning plants, and with which he unsparingly supplies himself, in order to penetrate the heart with the most painful passion; arms, as effective as the lightning, and for which, in ancient times, a poor hermit had been the mark, as the poet Vyasas informs us.

But previous to laying this tale before the reader, I may be allowed to claim his attention to some particular circumstance concerning the Indras, and which it will be necessary for him to know, in order that he may the better catch the spirit of this little fiction.

I have extracted them from the Brahma Purana, a work which, according to the opinion of the most learned judge of the Indian literature, might have been composed in an age equally ancient with the Homeric songs.

Though Indras in many respects occupies the same place as the Grecian Jupiter, he however, distinguishes himself from the Father of the Gods, inasmuch as his throne does not rest upon such a firm foundation. When Jove was once in danger of being dethroned by the Titans, he succeeded in banishing them into Tartarus; and having hereby put an end to their rash attempts, he afterwards governed in perfect security. But this is not the case with Indras, who sees he may lose his power as chief of the deities, his subjects, and find himself obliged by the unchangeable Brahm, or destiny, to transfer his throne to any penitent, who, by the abundance of his pious self-torments, should surpass the meritorious works which he himself had previously performed.

Therefore, amidst the rapturous enjoyments, which, from all sides, present themselves to him in his celestial abode, this god is not without uneasiness, which cannot entirely be removed by the angelic harmony of the Gandharves, nor the beautiful dances of the engaging Apsarasen. His searching looks, like those of the eagle, also wander from time to time upon the earth, but rest particularly upon the dark forests, under whose shade the men-fearing Anachorets are wont to bury themselves. As soon as he perceives one, whose severe expiations give him cause to be alarmed, in consequence of the almost-attained accomplishment of perfect holiness, he immediately despatches to him the most charming nymph of his court, and charges her to use her utmost exertions to seduce the virtuous hermit. When the latter is overcome by the temptation, he is obliged to begin anew his long penitence, and during this time, Indras can remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of the sweets of tranquillity.

Such means, this Prince of the Gods employed, about three thousand years ago, in order to annul the repentance of the hermit Candu on the shores of the river Gomati.

THE HERMITAGE OF CANDU.

(From the Sanscrit.)

On the sacred shores of the river Gomati, in a solitary wood, of which the soil produced in abundance, shrubs, plants, and fruits of every description, where only the harmonious songs of the feathered choir, and the light tread of the deer and antelope were heard, stood, far removed from the bustle of men, the peaceable hermitage of Candu.

In this delightful abode, the holy man incessantly devoted himself to the most severe exercises of penitence. Fastings, ablutions, prayers, and innumerable deprivations, and the most painful duties appeared to him much too sweet. When the scorching heat of summer burnt the plain, he kindled around himself four fires, and, moreover, invited the sun to cast his beams upon the bare crown of his head; during the rainy season, he laid himself down upon the wet ground; and in the middle of winter, he wrappped wet clothes about his limbs, which were already stiff with cold.

The Devas, the Gandharves, and the other Deities in subjection to Indras, who were witnesses of these dreadful expiations sufficient to obtain for him the dominion of the three worlds, were struck with admiration.

"What amazing perseverance!" "What resolution!" cried they again and again.

But their amazement soon passed over into more serious anxiety: they wished to deprive him of the reward of his long repentance. Full

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of consternation, they repaired to their Lord and supplicated his assistance, in order that they might accomplish their intention.

The God of the firmament granted their petition, and addressing himself to the Nymph Pramnocha, who excelled all her sisters by her youth, her beauty, her figure, and by her ivory teeth, and the lovely swelling of her bosom.—

"Go, Pramnocha," said he, "go with the swiftness of the lightning, into the wilderness where Candu has taken up his abode. O, thou fairest! omit nothing by which thou mayest interrupt his expiations, and seduce his mind.

"Most potent Prince of the Gods" replied the Nymph, "I am ready to obey the mandates, but I tremble for my life: I avoid the holy hermit and his severe look, whose countenance shines like the sun in the firmament. What dreadful curses will he in his rage utter against me, if he should guess the cause of my coming to him! Why do you not rather select my sisters, Urvasi, Menaka, Rambha, Misrakesi, or the other Nymphs of your courts and who are so proud of their charms, for the execution of this dangerous enterprise?"

"No!" replied the divine consort of Sachi: "those Nymphs must abide with me. In thee, Celestial Beauty, in thee have I placed my hopes, but I will give thee, for thine assistance, the God of Love, the Spring and the Zephyr." Encouraged by these flattering words, the Nymph with the lovely look set out immediately, and with her three companions soared through the aerial regions and they together descended in the wilderness near the hermitage of Candu.

They wandered about for some time in the spacious shady walks, which seemed to represent to them the eternal green of Indras's enchanted garden. The earth richly adorned smiled around them, and presented them with flowers and fruit; and the most melodious songs greeted their entrance. But their eyes fastened upon a beautiful spot, where they beheld lemon-trees sport with their golden fruit, or the lofty palm-trees unfold their crowns; bananas, granate-trees, and broad foliaged fig-trees lent them by turns their shadow and their freshness.

The feathered choir, whose plumage was as varied as their notes and melodious songs, perched themselves in groups upon the slender branches, and pleased at the same time both the eye and the ear.

Here and there might be seen brooks clear as crystal, and upon their calm surface arose small silver seas, where the purple and azure chalice of flowers of the St. Lotos, and the milk-white swans, gracefully paired, drew gentle furrows; whilst the merry water-fowls, invited by the shade and coolness of the place, dived into the stream, or sportively played upon the brink.

Pramnocha could not sufficiently admire this enchanting spectacle; she, however, reminded her companions, the Zephyr, the Spring, and the God of Love, of the purpose of their journey, and desired them to act in concert with her. She herself held in readiness all the weapons of beauty, together with all the arts of delusion.

"Ah!" exclaimed she, "we shall then see him, the intrepid ruler of Brahma's chariot, who boasts that he can bring into subjection the fiery horse of the senses! O, how I fear for him, lest this surprisal shall cause the reins to slip from his hand! Even if he were Brahma, Vishnu, the inexorable Siva himself, his heart should this day experience what power the arrows of Love possesses."

With these words she approached the hermitage, where, by the power of the holy recluse, the most furious beasts of prey were obliged to lay aside their fierceness. Along the banks of the river she joins her enchanting voice to the song of Kokitas, and presents to the ear hymns of praise and applause.

At the same moment, the Spring poured forth new charms over the whole of nature; Kokitas filled with more ardent desire, whistled more vigorously to the sweet tones of the flute: an unutterable harmony plunged the soul into the most voluptuous languor.

The Zephyr, loaded with all the fragrance of his native abode, the Malaya-hills, gently fanned the air, and everywhere sowed the earth with the most odoriferous blossoms; the God of Love, armed with his burning arrows, stepped towards Candu, and confounded his inmost soul with involuntary emotion.

Transported with the melodious song, already intoxicated with desire, and scarcely conscious of himself, he hastened to the spot from which the notes came: he discovers the fair, and stands lost in surprise at the sight of those charms which the Nymph unfolds to his view.

"Who are you, Celestial Being; from whom do you boast your descent?" he exclaims: "you whose slender shape, whose gently drawn eye-brows, whose enchanting smile, deprive me of all dominion over my senses? I conjure you, tell me the truth.

"You see in me," replied Pramnocha, "the most humble of servants, who was only busied in breaking these flowers. My Lord, let me know your commands. Lay, what can I do to please you?"

At these rapturous words, all Candu's firmness vanished; he seized the hand of the young Nymph, and conducted her into his wood-hut.

The God of Love, the Spring, and Zephyr, now perceived that there was no further occasion for their efforts. They, therefore, ascended to the aerial regions, and related to the overjoyed Gods the success of their artful undertaking.

By the miraculous power, which his expiations had acquired for him, Candu, in the mean time, instantly transformed himself into a youth of celestial beauty. Heavenly garments, garlands like those with which the Gods adorn themselves, heightened still more the gracefulness of his figure; and the Nymph, who only thought of ensnaring him, found that she herself was also entangled in like manner.

Fastings, prayers, sacrifices, inward devotion, and all pious duties were discontinued, and entirely forgtton. Engaged day and night by his passion alone, the poor hermit did not think of his disturbed bosom, and in the abundance of the pleasures of his love, the days flew imperceptibly away.

Some months had already expired in still increasing delight, when Pramnocha expressed to him her desire to return to her heavenly abode; but Candu fettered to her more than ever, conjured her to stay. The Nymph consented, but after some time had elapsed, she again announced to him her intention. The hermit again does his utmost to dissuade her; Pramnocha, for fear of bringing down upon her head a dreadful malediction, prolongs her abode a second time. His love ever continued on the increase, and he now no longer left her for a single moment.

One evening, when he was seated at her side, she was surprised to see him suddenly rise and turn his steps to a sacred grove. "Whither are you going," she cried after him; "what disturbs you?" "Do not you see," replied Candu, "that the day is at its close? I hasten to perform my evening sacrifice; my pious exercises must not suffer the least interruption."

Wherefore, O wise man! wherefore do you prefer this day to a hundred others? If this should pass unobserved, like the rest, which have flown away from us so many months since, who would notice it, or who wouldbe offended at it?"

"How?" said the Anchoret, "was it not this morning, O amiable woman! that I perceived you on the banks of the river, and received you into my hermitage? Has not Aurora, now, for the first time been witness of your presence in this calm abode. Tell me, what means then this speech, and the scornful smiles which wavers upon your lips?"

"And how should I not," answered she, "smile at your error, the seasons having nearly finished their circuitous course since the morning of that day of which you speak?"

"How! is that true then which you relate to me, O too seductive Nymph! or only a jest? Yet I still fancy that I lived only one day by your side."

"How can you entertain such a suspicion, that I should dare to belie a venerable Brahman, a holy hermit, who has vowed never to deviate from the path of wisdom, even for one step?"

"O woe! woe is me!" cried the unfortunate Brahman, before whose eyes the delusion at length vanished, "O for ever lost fruit of my long penitence! All those meritorious works, all those actions prescribed in the sacred books, are annulled through the seduction of a woman! Flee, flee, far from me, O perfidious Nymph! Thy mission is accomplished."

C. S.

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